

## The Old-Age Security Problem

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# The ANNALIST

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## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The slow recovery in business activity from the year-end low level has continued, but partly synthetic declines in stock, bond and commodity prices have reintroduced a large element of uncertainty. There are undoubtedly strong short-term recovery forces accumulating, but they are being dammed up temporarily and perhaps indefinitely by a tempest in a teapot at Washington over price and wage policies. Meanwhile purchasing power is dwindling.

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THE halting recovery that began about the first of the year has continued after a fashion, although this observation is based on statistics that do not, of course, reflect this week's Washington disturbances. Our adjusted index of steel ingot production declined slightly in the week ended Jan. 22, but, according to estimates, it will advance again in the week ended tomorrow to 48 per cent of estimated normal, which compares with the Christmas Week low point of 35.9.

The weekly steel trade reviews, however, are rather gloomy as to the outlook for further recovery. The Iron Age has not yet published its customary estimate of the amount of steel consumed by major industries last year, but it is evident without any statistics that the motor industry must have taken a large percentage, probably as much if not more than in 1936, when it consumed 20 per cent of the total. The continued dearth of steel orders from the motor industry, therefore, obviously accounts for much of the present low level of steel ingot production.

Curiously enough, as previously pointed out, the steel consuming industries which have continued to buy steel in comparatively most satisfactory volume are the two over which there has been the greatest pessimism—namely, the railroads and the builders. The railroads, despite their financial straits, ordered, according to The Railway Age, 56,950 tons of rails in the first four weeks of January, as compared with 29,200 tons in the corresponding period of 1937. There was little locomotive buying, however, and no freight cars were ordered. Much of the rail buying was presumably for future rolling. This explains why this unexpectedly large volume of railroad buying

has been of little immediate importance in increasing steel ingot production.

The situation in new construction, however, is somewhat more mysterious. New construction, according to both the F. W. Dodge and The Engineering News-Record compilations, has held up remarkably well during the present depression, and yet structural steel orders have declined sharply. In the first half of January both public work and public utility contracts awarded were far in excess of those of the corresponding period last year. Engineering contracts, after having been maintained at a level slightly above the weekly fourth-quarter average of about \$43,000,000 in the first part of January, jumped to \$50,749,000 in the week ended Jan. 27. Bookings of fabricated structural steel, on the other hand, according to The Iron Age's figures, are now running at a level about half as high as that of the first half of 1937.

Just what the explanation for this pronounced lag between general construction contracts and material requisitions is does not appear on the surface, but it may be surmised with considerable assurance that a reasonable explanation would be that after the general contracts for large projects have been awarded the contracts for materials are being held up pending further action, if any, on the part of the chief economist in Washington in the matter of prices in general and steel (and a few other) prices in particular. The situation there, of course, is an unholy mess. The only grain of comfort that can be derived is that if the above conjectures are correct, business for the steel industry (and other industries) must be piling up at a rate which should shortly produce a substantial invisible backlog. A similar result

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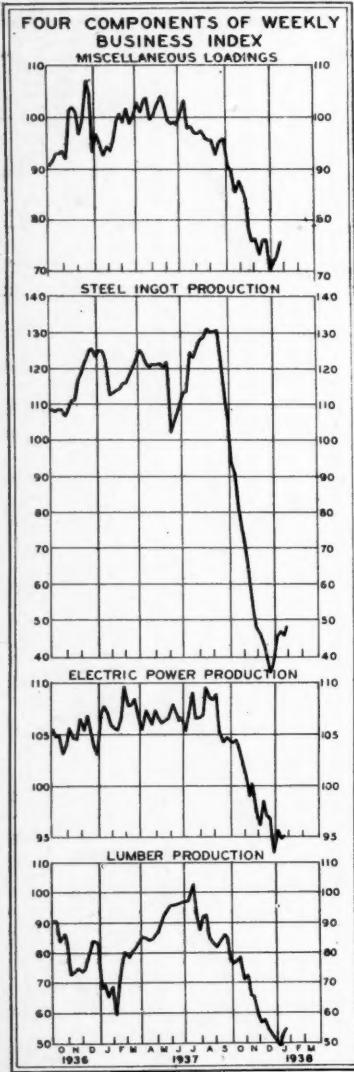
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would, of course, follow from the January orders for steel rails, which are presumably for February, March and April rolling for Spring and early Summer laying. Just how soon this invisible backlog will become a visible one depends on how soon, if ever, the Washington mess over prices is cleared up, and that is purely conjectural.

On account of certain circumstances peculiar to the timing of seasonal buying this year, it would appear logical to assume that there are other forces similarly extant that would normally operate toward a revival in the next few months. This is particularly true in the motor industry, as pointed out in these columns



Latest points: Loadings, estimate for week ended Jan. 22; steel, estimate for week ended Jan. 22; power, week ended Jan. 22; lumber, estimate for week ended Jan. 22.

last week; and although it adds little new to the subject, it would seem that the little information that is available on the trend of car sales in January tends to bear out this view. Buick Motor Car Company, for example, reports that used-car sales in the second ten-day period of January amounted to 8,249, as against 6,053 in the first ten-day period. The normal seasonal movement in used-car sales is a rapid increase from January to April, and, though fragmentary, the Buick figures suggest that the usual seasonal movement is now actually getting under way. This, if true, is of some importance in view of the unfavorable situation known to exist with respect to dealers' stocks of used cars. As to current production of new cars, however, the outlook is far from encouraging, not only because of the absence of any sign of any immediate increase in production schedules but also because of the tendency to minimize the seriousness of the recent advance in car prices.

The common view is that the increase

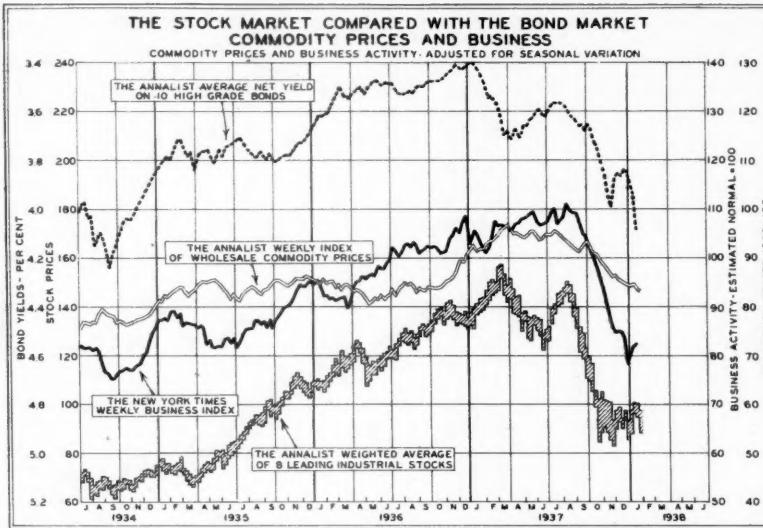
averaged only a small percentage and hence could not possibly be responsible for the wide decline that has occurred in demand. The dealer knows better. In view of the fact that used-car trade-ins last year consisted of a heavy proportion of late models, requiring large allowances on new cars, the increase in the immediate cash cost to the customer was a high percentage figured on what the customer would have had to pay if new-car prices

the Federal Reserve Board and the advisory council, (7) public utility men. Following a conference with business and industrial as well as labor leaders on Nov. 21, 1929, Mr. Hoover issued the following statement:

The President was authorized by the employers who were present at this morning's conference to state on their individual behalf that they will not initiate any movement for wage reduction, and it was their strong recommendation that this at-

tal dollars per week even though they were earning less per hour. The results of these two different policies are shown graphically herewith. It is Mr. Hoover's medicine that President Roosevelt is again prescribing.

The trouble with the high-wage-rate method of maintaining purchasing power is that it is eminently sound theoretically. The difficulty comes in its application to business-cycle theory, when, as a matter of plain and indisputable record, it has nothing to do with fluctuations in the business cycle except for its adverse effects at certain critical times. Its true application is as a long-run "proposition." It is elementary that if high wages are



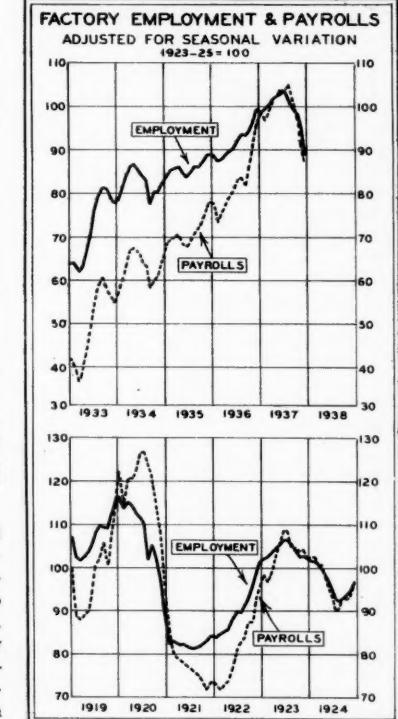
had not been increased, in some cases amounting to 100 per cent.

The manufacturers know this as well as the dealers. The real trouble is, of course, that the manufacturers feel that they cannot reduce prices unless they can reduce their manufacturing costs, and that that cannot be done without at least a moderate reduction in wage rates. The President, however, seems certain that the only thing necessary is to reduce prices and to keep wages high.

In attempting to deal with the present depression, Mr. Roosevelt is following a policy remarkably similar to the ill-fated efforts of Herbert Hoover. In the last quarter of 1929 Mr. Hoover held conferences with (1) building leaders, (2) leaders of industry, (3) representatives of farm organizations, (4) railroad executives, (5) department store heads, (6)

titude should be pursued by the country as a whole. They considered that, aside from the human considerations involved, the consuming power of the country will thereby be maintained.

Poor President Harding! He also had a bad depression hit him, and he apparently knew practically nothing about economics, or how to get the employers to maintain the country's purchasing power. The employers cut wage rates pretty drastically. According to figures compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, the average rate per hour in twenty-five manufacturing industries dropped from 61.1 cents in October, 1920, to 48.6 cents in December, 1921. But strange to relate, the number of hours of work available began to improve in the Summer of 1921 and before the year was out the employees were earning more to-



paid for efficient man-power, in the long run the country is the gainer thereby. In fact, it is traditional in this country that thereby we are able to compete successfully with countries where wage rates and living standards are far lower. But to turn this long-run "proposition" into the idea that prosperity can be achieved instantaneously by suddenly jacking up wage rates is sheerest nonsense. The only reason that the theory seemed to work during the 1933-37 recovery was that it was accompanied by inflationary forces that enabled manufacturers temporarily to offset increased costs by increased prices and increased volume.

The prospect of a third major experiment with the purchasing-power theory would be disturbing enough if it were merely a matter of taking into consideration the purchasing power of those who work for hourly wages. We should then have to rely on merely one fairly simple aspect of what is in reality a highly complex problem. But in the present situation there are other highly important elements that must be taken into consideration. There is the purchasing power of the farmer, and cash farm income, seasonally adjusted, in spite of all that has been done to rehabilitate agriculture, in December declined to the lowest level since March, 1936. And there is the purchasing power of the investor. Despite the promises of the sponsors of the undistributed profits tax that the new tax would usher in a period of great financial stability, it has instead been followed by marked instability, as any one can see by noting the large number of dividend reductions and omissions now being reported daily in the newspapers.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

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JAN 28

# The Old-Age Security Problem: The "Equity" vs. the "Social Insurance" Principle

This is the first of two articles on the old-age security problem.

THE discussion of the Federal old-age security program during the past year has brought certain basic principles to the forefront and has contributed to a clearer understanding of the problems that must be solved if the program is to do what is expected of it. The points at issue concern primarily the contributory pension plan which proposes to pay pensions as a matter of right, without dependence upon a "means" or "needs" test, in return for the payment of specified payroll taxes. Although the taxes and pensions are not directly tied together in the Social Security Act, they do constitute in essence a unified pension plan supported by contributions, and the Social Security Board calls it the old age insurance plan.

From the time the plan was introduced into Congress in 1935, a great deal of attention has been focused upon the proposal to accumulate a huge reserve fund, the interest upon which would be expected to carry some 40 per cent of the future pension load we are passing on to our children. This, according to the theory, will make it more likely that the taxpayers of that future day will be able to pay the pensions we are now promising. To a considerable extent the discussion of the reserve problem has diverted attention from the fundamental question as to the kind of benefit schedule most likely in practice to be found acceptable in a social insurance program of this nature.

When the old-age security program was being developed in Washington in 1934, it was inevitable that many of the concepts of private individual life insurance should have had considerable influence. This country had had no experience with social insurance and it was not possible in the short time available to acquire the "feel" of the social insurance problem and to develop the program likely to solve it. In consequence, we have a program that embodies too many of the concepts of the individual insurance contract, with insufficient emphasis upon the social objectives of the enterprise.

When an individual purchases a life insurance or annuity contract he expects to receive an actuarial equivalent of the premiums he pays to the insurance company. Generally speaking, the more he pays in the more he expects to receive in return. If therefore he were buying a retirement annuity commencing, say, at age 65, he would expect to receive an annuity corresponding to the amount of the annual premium and to the number of years in the premium-paying period. A premium of \$100 a year would therefore provide a man aged 25 with a far greater annuity than would be the case if he were 50 years of age with only fifteen years to go before retirement. In fact the forty years' premiums for the young man would provide a retirement income at 65 of some four times the retirement income provided by the fifteen premiums of the man aged 50.

This then is the concept of individual private life insurance: an actuarial equivalence of contributions and benefits. For brevity we shall call it the concept of "equity."

## Group Retirement Plans

Suppose now we consider the application of life insurance to the solution of a group retirement problem such as that

\*Mr. Linton is also a member of the Advisory Council on Social Security appointed by the Senate Finance Committee and the Social Security Board. In this article, however, he is speaking for himself alone and any views he may express or imply are his individual opinions and not those of any organization with which he is officially connected.

By M. ALBERT LINTON  
President, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia\*

faced by a long-established business corporation which sets up a contributory pension plan applicable to all employees aged 60 or under—the older employees and those already retired and still living being cared for in some other manner. What would happen if the principle of equity, just considered, were applied to those included in the new plan?

With the setting up of the plan we shall assume that the employees and employer begin making contributions to support it, perhaps in the form of equal percentages of wages or salaries. Obviously, then, the pensions provided on an actuarial basis by the contributions made on behalf of those who are aged 60, with only five years to go to the retirement age, will be much smaller than the pensions provided by the contributions made on behalf of an employee aged 30 with thirty-five years to go to retirement. In fact, in actual practice the first pensions on an "equity" basis payable five years hence to those now aged 60 might average only one-seventh as much as the pensions which will be paid to those who retire thirty-five or forty years hence.

The corporation officials, therefore, face a very practical problem. Despite the fact that the ultimate pensions produced by the contributions will be reasonably satisfactory a generation hence for those employees now young, what will be the social consequences, especially during, say, the next twenty years, of paying pensions to employees now middle-aged or older, which will range from 15 per cent of the ultimate ones at the outset to about 50 per cent twenty years hence? In other words, what about the pensions of the long-service employees now aged 45 and over? Would the principle of individual actuarial equity solve their problems? Obviously it would not.

In practice, therefore, the corporation, to the extent that it is financially able, makes additional payments into the pension system, frequently spread over a given period as ten or twenty years, which are applied to build up the pensions of the middle-aged and older workers. The more money the corporation has to devote to the purpose, the more nearly are the beginning pensions likely to be raised to the level of the ultimate ones. In technical terms this is known as providing for the "accrued liabilities"; that is, for the pensions that would have been earned, or built up, had the contributory system been in effect for a long time. These beginning pensions in some instances have actually been placed upon the level of those which will fall due a generation hence to those employees who then retire after an equally long period of service.

The reason why the "earned" pensions resulting from the regular contributions of the middle-aged and older workers are not satisfactory is that they would not solve either of two closely related problems: First, the practical problem of making it easy to retire an aged worker when his efficiency has become impaired, and, second, the social problem of throwing upon society a man who does not have enough income to provide reasonable subsistence. Because the "earned" pensions are unsatisfactory, the corporation uses its own money to build up to a more acceptable level the pensions of these middle-aged and older employees. Society and industry have placed the stamp of approval upon this procedure.

In passing, it is important to note that

for these employees the concept of individual actuarial equity has very little application as far as the regular contributions to the plan made on their behalf are concerned. Because the employer builds up the past-service pensions these employees receive far more than the equivalent of their regular contributions. Social considerations supersede the principle of theoretical equity.

## The Benefit Schedule in the Social Security Act

With these preliminary considerations we come to the benefit schedule in the Social Security Act. This we find to be a compromise between the principle of equity and the principle that the middle-aged and older workers should receive pensions that are socially desirable. According to the best estimates now available, the average pensions falling due in 1942 will be in the neighborhood of \$17 per month. Forty years hence the estimate for those then qualifying for pensions will be in the neighborhood of \$50, or about three times the 1942 figure. Having the beginning pensions average one-third the ultimate ones is better than the one-seventh figure previously discussed in connection with the earned beginning pensions in a private pension plan. However, we should face the question as to whether the beginning pensions should not be raised still further in a social insurance plan of this nature. It is interesting that several groups which have studied the present law have come to the conclusion that this should be done.

In the case of the Federal old-age insurance program, another influence will tend toward a raising of the early pensions provided by the present formula. To refresh our memories, the estimated average monthly pensions that will be paid in given years are shown in Table I:

TABLE I. ESTIMATED AVERAGE MONTHLY PENSIONS UNDER PRESENT PROGRAM

	1942	1950	1960	1970	1975	1980
Year	\$17	21	28	35	44	53
Present Law						
Payroll Tax						
Average Monthly Pension (Billions)	\$0.4	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.6
Yearly Cost						
Cost to Payrolls	1.4	2.1	3.6	4.4	5.0	6.6
Percent Under	3	4	6	6	6	6

Consider these pensions in conjunction with the free old-age assistance grants that are being made in the various States. The average for the entire country now exceeds \$19 per month per individual; and in seven States it is over \$25 per month. Furthermore, the average per aged couple, where both members are eligible, is considerably above the average for a single individual.

Now is it likely that the average contributory pensions in the above table are going to be acceptable to the millions of middle-aged and older workers when they come to understand the situation? They are going to see that a large majority of those reaching the retirement age in many States during the next twenty years will have to receive supplementary free old age assistance grants if their pensions are to be as large as those of persons wholly dependent upon old age assistance. To qualify for the assistance an applicant must submit to the means test. When it has been passed, the contributory pensioner may receive a supplementary grant that will simply bring his total pension up to the amount an individual would have received if he had passed the means test without having paid any taxes at all to a contributory scheme. There are many who believe that if the two systems are to exist side by side the contributory pensions in the

early years must be substantially increased.

## Cost of Increasing the Contributory Pensions

This of course raises the question as to what such a change would cost. To throw light on the subject, consider a schedule which would pay an average pension of \$30 a month beginning in 1939. Some pensions would be above \$30 and some below, depending upon the earning level of the individual; but we assume the average to be \$30. This schedule would average more than the estimated pensions under the present law for at least twenty years after the first pensions fall due. The estimated cost of the \$30 schedule in dollars and expressed as a percentage of the payrolls of the insured group is shown in Table II, along with the payroll tax rates provided in the present law.

In connection with these and all other estimates relating to the working out of various assumptions, it must be realized that they represent no more than intelligent guesses based upon data that admittedly fall far short of the accuracy that is desirable in connection with long-range estimates of such importance. Therefore until more accurate data can be obtained—and much of it will have to await further experience—all of the estimates now being made must be considered tentative and hence used with appreciation of their limitations.

TABLE II. ESTIMATED COST OF AN AVERAGE \$30 MONTHLY PENSION

Year	Average Monthly Pension (Billions)	Yearly Cost	Payroll Tax
1940	\$30	\$0.4	1.4
1945	30	0.6	2.1
1950	30	0.9	2.9
1955	30	1.2	3.6
1960	30	1.6	4.4
1965	30	1.8	5.0
1970	30	2.1	5.4
1975	30	2.3	5.9
1980	30	2.6	6.6

The plan of paying an average pension of \$30 throughout is presented for illustrative purposes only and not with the thought that it would be a proper one to adopt. It illustrates a method of approach and shows clearly how a plan could be adopted which, for say twenty or twenty-five years, would pay more and cost less than the present plan. Its presentation makes more concrete the discussion as to whether it would be wiser and represent better social policy (a) to pay larger pensions for a substantial initial period at less cost and to promise an amount thereafter which would keep the ultimate cost within bounds or (b) to pay smaller pensions for the same period and charge more than cost in order that the excess may be stored up to enable the payment some forty years hence of the estimated average \$44 pension under the present plan. Incidentally, this average pension is estimated to cost in 1980 between 9 and 10 per cent of payrolls as against 6.6 per cent for the average \$30 schedule.

It is interesting to note that the British contributory old age pension plan proceeded on the theory that the beginning pensions should be the same as the ultimate ones. After a two-year qualifying period, pensions, which were first paid in 1928, were at the rate of \$11 a month to an insured man aged 65, with an additional \$11 if he had a wife aged 65 or over. These are the same rates of pension promised to those retiring ten, twenty or forty years hence. In passing, it may be mentioned that although these pensions may seem small to us in this country, they have more significance to British workmen in the light of their living standards and the cost of living in Great Britain.

The feeling therefore that the early

pensions in our plan should be increased would appear to rest upon a sound social basis. If the change should be made, careful consideration should be given to the ultimate level of pensions so that we shall not promise more than we can reasonably expect future generations to perform without seriously endangering the safety of the plan. Reference to this subject will be made later.

#### Other Considerations as to Benefits and Coverage

If now we have arrived at the point where we can agree that in a social insurance program social considerations should take precedence over actuarial equity for the middle-aged and older workers, we should consider another interesting question. If a man reaches the retiring age and has a wife also of eligible age, should the benefit formula provide for an automatic increase in the benefits paid to the couple? Great Britain, as we have seen, doubles the individual pension in this case. An increase as large as this would be unnecessary if the basic pension were larger. The increase might be say 50 per cent, with the further provision that after the death of either member of the couple the pension would revert to the amount payable to a single individual.

Approximately 74 per cent of the men in this country aged 65 are married. The remaining 26 per cent are single, widowed or divorced. Of those who are married, a certain number would be married to wives considerably below 65 years of age. In setting up the pension plan these should be left out until they reach a given age, say 60 or 65, as otherwise there would be all kinds of trouble on account of young women marrying old men for the pension's sake.

Some time ago a survey was made of the old age assistance grants in seventeen States representing about 42 per cent of the population of the country. The data are fragmentary and therefore can be considered as tentative only. However, it would appear that in these States, considered as a unit, the typical free assistance pension to an eligible individual living alone is between \$19 and \$20 per month, and to an aged couple where both members are eligible, from \$33 to \$34. Here we see clearly the operation of a social principle. In studying the various modifications of the old age insurance plan designed to make it do a better social job, the possibility of differentiating between single and married individuals should be carefully considered. We are not here advocating its adoption, as its ramifications are many. We are simply urging the thorough analysis necessary to arrive at a wise decision.

#### The Problem of Limited Coverage

The limited coverage of the old age insurance plan has been criticized by practically all competent students of the problem. According to the preliminary figures it appeared that some 53 per cent of the gainful workers of the country would be included in it. In the last year further study has revealed that the estimate is likely to be considerably modified by the migration of workers into and out of the contributory plan. Farm laborers who are not covered while working on the farm in summer frequently obtain winter jobs in covered occupations. Housewives who were previously employed in business, and domestic servants, may take temporary jobs in covered occupations and thereby build up pension rights. If they receive a total of \$3,000 in covered occupations over a five-year period, they become entitled to a pension of \$15 per month at 65. This is worth working for. It may be an important reason why there are likely to be many more crossings of the line between the covered and uncovered occupations than was anticipated in

the original estimates. Representatives of the Social Security Board have stated that within a relatively few years they expect social security accounts will have been set up for at least forty million workers. A considerable proportion will represent those who will come into the system for short times as a result of this shifting back and forth between the two classes of occupation.

However, no matter how extensive this movement across the dividing line may become, it still remains true that two large classes, domestic servants and farm labor, including about five million workers, should be brought directly under the plan. Unfortunately that is more easily said than done, because of the difficulties—amounting almost to an impossibility—of applying wage taxes to a group having so many individual employers and receiving so large a proportion of their pay in the form of food and lodging. The administrative task of carrying out the pres-

ent law is difficult enough in the case of scattered individual employers with only a few workers and of industries with highly intermittent employment, without adding such a serious complication as the imposition of payroll taxes upon domestic and farm workers.

This suggests an interesting question. Is it constitutionally permissible to differentiate between classes of workers and to set up different systems applicable to each? For example, could the present payroll tax and benefit plan be retained for workers in business and industry, and say, a stamp tax and distinctive benefit formula be developed to apply to classes such as domestic and farm labor? If that question could be answered with assurance, the problem of extending coverage would be much more clearly outlined. We have no doubt that coverage will be broadened, but it is clear that the method may require a quite distinctive technique.

It must be evident from what has been

said that it is highly important to consider at the outset what is desirable in the way of benefits in a social insurance program before proceeding to develop a scheme of financing. Having determined the benefits that seem to solve the social problems with which we are confronted, the next step is to determine their costs. If these seem to be within reason then it should be determined whether additional taxes should be levied to build up a reserve to support the promises we are making for the future. Since there is a limit to taxation, we shall find ourselves having to choose between (a) paying more adequate benefits in the early decades, watching carefully lest we promise too much for the future, and (b) holding down pensions in the early decades and building up a reserve which, in theory at least, will help future generations to bear the pension load we are passing on to them.

## American Tax Curiosities: 4. Fraudulent Practices And How They Were Abolished

By M. SLADE KENDRICK

UNDER the high Civil War tax on spirits the amount of revenue collected declined greatly and fraud flourished. It was said that persons evading the tax "showed throughout more ability than Congress and more shrewdness than the revenue department of the National Treasury." In 1867 the sum of \$28,296,000 was collected. But in 1868 the rate of this tax was reduced from \$2 a gallon to 67 cents. The next year \$45,000,000 was collected and the year after that \$55,600,000.

The tobacco tax brought up a curious difficulty of another kind. In 1864 cigars valued at less than \$5 a thousand were taxed \$3, but if valued from \$5 to \$15 a thousand, the tax was \$8. This graduation was continued until the tax on cigars valued at more than \$45 a thousand was \$40. The valuation of the cigars was, however, exclusive of the tax. This made assessment of the tax most difficult. Suppose, for example, that a thousand cigars sold for \$12. The tax on this valuation had to be either \$3, the rate for cigars worth less than \$5 a thousand, or \$8, the rate for cigars worth from \$5 to \$15 a thousand. If the tax were \$3, the value of the cigars exclusive of the tax would be \$9. But on this valuation a tax of \$8 was levied. If the tax were \$8, the problem still remained unsolved, for the cigars would then be worth only \$4, and on this valuation a tax of \$3 was laid.

The report of 1866 of the Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue appointed to examine the problem of tax collection found the administration of the tobacco tax to be full of fraud and evasion:

The losses which have accrued and are accruing to the revenue through the failure to collect the tax \* \* \* are of an amount almost to exceed belief—the loss on tobacco alone, in a single section of the country, being reported to the commissioner by the most competent authority as in probable excess of twenty thousand dollars daily.

These frauds on the revenue were perpetrated in three chief ways: packages of tobacco were marked with counterfeit inspection brands; branded packages on which a tax had been paid were re-used; and sometimes after a tax had been paid on one grade of tobacco, a better grade was substituted in the package or cask. Often this cheating was done with the knowledge of the inspector, who was paid not to report it.

Reform came from a curious source. The fraud in the collection of the tobacco tax became so general that it disturbed the manufacturers of tobacco products. Cheating the government had become com-

petitive and hence returned small profit. Honest firms were obliged to save on this cost because their competitors did. Yet in the degree that the fraud became general no one really gained by it. In this situation the discontent of the tobacco manufacturers gathered head. They memorialized Congress with a program of legislation, much of which was passed. The stamp system was introduced and various provisions governing the marking, removal and sale of tobacco products adopted. The

stamp that we break in opening a package of cigarettes or a box of cigars had its origin in this reform. Indeed, the whole excellent system by which the Bureau of Internal Revenue now collects tobacco taxes began in this reform act of 1868. Another part of this measure reduced the rates of tobacco taxation. The effect of the lower rates and improved administration on the revenue was marked. In 1868 the taxation of tobacco yielded \$18,700,000; in 1870, \$31,000,000.

## Budget-Balancing Made Easy?

To the Editor of *The Annalist*:

Among the objectives greatly needed by the nation today are: first, a balanced budget; second, and of somewhat lesser importance, a practical revision of the colossal and unworkable social security program. The accomplishment of these two great aims would restore national solvency on the one hand and protect the idealistic purpose of the social security funds on the other.

For these purposes a challenging proposal is made, namely, that the social security taxes now being collected be reclassified with one-half going into the social security funds as heretofore and the other one-half to be designated and used as a wage or salary tax to meet current Federal expenses. The foregoing suggestion sounds so simple that it can easily be discarded because of its directness, but careful analysis indicates it may have tremendous merit. Some of the advantages of this proposal are as follows:

(1) It will vastly increase the income of the Federal Government by a method that is honest, direct and simple. Half of the social security collections would run into the hundreds of millions—which are essential figures for balancing the budget. In practically no other tax proposal except sales taxes can such large amounts be expected.

(2) It would automatically make every worker in the country a Federal taxpayer. Immediately millions of citizens, heretofore not directly taxed, would feel the drag of the tax collector on their pocket-book. This would stimulate their interest in public affairs and result in a greatly enlightened electorate directly interested in economical and efficient government.

(3) The social security tax program, as currently in operation, reveals many glaring and dangerous weaknesses. The money is apparently going into the Federal till and quite as rapidly going out again with apparent disregard of its trust

fund nature. Under the present program vast reserves are contemplated which are now recognized as impractical and impossible to attain safely. However, collection machinery of the social security agency, in itself a gigantic achievement, is already in operation and, with but relatively few changes, adjustments would be made to divide these collections.

The big objection to this proposal is that the great purpose of the social security taxes would be endangered by this division. Certainly it is true that money would be taken away from the social security funds but actually it seems probable that this division would strengthen and safeguard the remaining social security funds. Unless the nation stays solvent the social security funds are certain to disappear, not partly, but totally. This proposed division has much of the virtue of the old maxim "Half a loaf is better than none." Besides, this short cut to national solvency would sidetrack many of the current crack-pot schemes of politicians and others to begin looting these old-age reserves. As both a quick and sound solution of our Federal budget crisis the reclassification of the social security collections as proposed here has much to recommend itself.

HOWARD H. BUFFETT.  
Omaha, Jan. 6.

### Dow Theory Comment

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# Government-Owned Corporations the Basis for Russian Industrial Organization

By BERNHARD OSTROLENK

OUT of total estimated revenues for 1937 of 98 billion rubles, the Soviet Government expects to collect 76.8 billion rubles, or 77.1 per cent, as a "turnover tax." This represents the surplus or profit retained by the government when it buys goods from its huge production trusts and then sells the goods back to the public. Sophisticated economists of capitalistic countries might label this tax a sort of sales tax. But no matter what the name, the figures reveal the magnitude of revenue resources available to the Kremlin and to what extent business in Russia is organized on a self-supporting basis. To understand Russian economy it is necessary to understand that Russian business is organized into huge government-owned trusts, that these trusts buy and sell from one another and that government takes an important slice from each transaction.

Any one of the large production trusts will serve as a basis for study of Russian economic organization. The shoe production trust of the Ukraine, one of the large and prosperous provinces of Russia, is here taken as an example because the writer had several opportunities to study its organization at first hand.

## The Shoe Production Trust

The Ukraine is a province of about 30,000,000 people. Shoe production in the Ukraine is in charge of a "director" of the shoe production trust. The director is appointed by the Commissar of Light Industries, who is responsible to his superior, who in turn is a member of the Planning Board. To the director of the trust is turned over ten shoe factories and three leather factories employing 13,000 people and producing in 1936 about 10,000,000 pairs of shoes. The director of the trust in turn appoints the heads in each factory, who in turn appoint superintendents, foremen and other officials. The director of the trust is solely responsible for the operation, the technical organization, the purchase of raw material, the provision of equipment, etc. He prepares a production plan annually and requisitions, through the Commissar of Light Industries, from other production trusts the necessary raw materials, capital equipment and other items he may need. His production plan, when approved, must be made to fit with other plans presented to the Commissar. The director of the shoe production trust is compelled by law to establish certain reserves for social insurance, such as vacation funds, maternity funds, sick and old age benefits, etc. The number of hours he employs workers per day, the conditions of work and overtime are also regulated by law. Wages are determined competitively.

The 13,000 workers in the shoe production trust are organized into three large unions roughly corresponding to the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. In theory, the union officers, in conjunction with officials of the trust, determine wages. In practice, it must be remembered that what passes in Russia for a labor union would scarcely be recognized as such by American labor leaders. The union is an extremely loose organization, usually voting in elections and on policy questions by the raising of hands, its representatives having no opportunity to acquire training in organization or leadership. Opposed to them is the official hierarchy of the trust, most of them members of the élite Communist party, an honor to which most laborers and certainly the labor officials aspire.

Since strikes are forbidden, just as in Italy and Germany, the influence of the union on wages is minor, if of any importance at all. For the most part,

union meetings are given over to activities of what we might call company-union pep talks. They form a convenient channel right now to cultivate the newest Russian fetish of Stakhanovism. Courts, a "Friendly Court" in the factory and a "People's Court" outside, are available to workers to protect their interests from factory encroachment. Union delegates sometimes sit on these courts, as well as on some factory committees and even on some of the important government committees.

## How Capital Is Acquired

A credit is placed in favor of the director at the State Bank from which he may draw for wages and salaries. The entire plant is debited to the director at a fixed sum. This capital amount must be amortized annually and new capital must be repaid. On the State bank credit he is expected to pay interest as well as provide for the repayment of the sum withdrawn. In brief, the sales from the factory must cover all costs of production in the capitalistic sense.

It will, therefore, be noted that this shoe trust is operated as a government-owned corporation, and the efficiency of the director is measured in terms of profit to the government.

Sales are made to labor unions, other factories, collective farms, to cooperatives as far as they still exist, but mostly to a merchandising trust, another government-owned corporation operating somewhat as a huge chain store business. This trust, in turn, rents from real estate trusts or municipality trusts its stores, hires salesmen and operates retail establishments in which the shoes are sold along with other commodities.

## How Prices Are Fixed

The price at which the shoe production trust sells its shoes wholesale to various merchandising agencies is fixed by the Commissar of Light Industries and is uniform to all purchasers. It varies with the quality of the shoes. Apparently the prices are fixed somewhat on the basis of probable cost of production.

The average price at which the shoe production trust sells its shoes to various merchandising agencies appears to be about 20 rubles a pair. This price apparently covers all costs of production outlined above, including the cost of capital. On this price the government makes a profit. Just how much is not disclosed. But this price is the wholesale price to another government agency, not the retail price to the public. When this writer visited one of the stores in Kiev to price one of these pairs of shoes, he found that the public is paying around 60 rubles for a pair that wholesaled for 20 rubles. The merchandising agency apparently has a mark-up on the manufacturer's cost of 300 per cent, which provides the government with an additional profit.

Just how retail prices are fixed was not made clear to this writer, though he diligently searched for information. It appears a wholly arbitrary procedure and apparently has no relation to either cost or demand and supply. In fact, price in Russia means something wholly different than it does in capitalistic countries. In the United States the price of an article is the sum of money for which the article can be purchased. Not so in Russia. There the price merely shows what the consumer must pay if the article is available.

For example, the price of shoes discussed here was for cloth shoes similar to what we call tennis shoes. The price of leather shoes is around 175 rubles a pair. But when one goes into a store one finds that the window display of that type is merely a museum piece. Such shoes are neither available nor likely to be within the near future.

The same situation obtained with the price of bread before 1935. The price was 1 ruble and 80 kopecs for a kilogram (2.2 pounds) of bread. But there was insufficient bread to go around, hence preference cards were issued enabling consumers to buy a given quantity (sometimes at lower prices than the fixed price). Additional bread could be purchased only when available. Some prices are wholly fictitious. For example, there is a price for bicycles, but it must have been for mythical bicycles, because the writer was unable to locate a single store in Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev and Odessa, four of the largest Russian cities, that actually had bicycles for sale.

## A Vast Bookkeeping System

It becomes clear, then, that the Russian Government is a vast bookkeeping system for its many production trusts. Foreigners travel in Russia under the supervision of the Intourist, a government-owned travel agency with offices in foreign lands. It purchases hotel, railroad and other accommodations from other trusts. The shoe production trust imports equipment or raw materials through the Amtorg, a government-owned import and export agency.

There are trusts to manufacture consumer goods, make automobiles, establish tractor stations, operate real estate, railroads, steamships, parks of culture and rest, museums, theatres, moving pictures, etc. These trusts are tied together with a network of planning boards. The profit extracted by the government from these trusts presumably varies, and it is probable that some are not paying propositions. But the gross revenue thus derived by the government, as indicated in its consolidated State budget, is enormous and apparently can be increased greatly when more goods are produced. For example, between 1935 and 1937 there has been, according to Russian figures, a considerable increase in production. On the other hand, there has been no drop in prices. In consequence government revenues from the turnover tax have increased from 47 billion rubles in 1935 to 76.8 billion rubles in 1937, an increase in revenue of 60 per cent in two years. There has been much speculation in Russian circles that recent shootings of high government officials had much to do with their inability to turn profits at the rate expected, but that is wholly apocryphal. American corporation executives, pondering over these figures, might well reflect that, whatever their opinion of Russian economic doctrines, the Russian Government is a good financial risk if one can sell it goods.

## The Question of Efficiency

One might here pause to inquire how efficient is this theoretical arrangement in practice. Apparently it is very prolific in producing revenues for the vast system of defense and improvement. But how efficient is the system from the standpoint of production?

Here Russian sympathizers usually caution us that Russian production figures

cannot be compared with American figures because the system is new and is subjected to the inefficiencies of inexperience.

Whatever the causes, there is much evidence that the system does not prove as productive as one expects in the capitalistic countries. For example, the shoe-production trust in Ukraine produced in 1935 about 10,000,000 pairs of shoes with about 13,000 workers, or about 600 pairs per worker. During the same year, some 200,000 workers employed in the shoe factories in the United States produced roughly 350,000,000 pairs, or 1,750 per worker. This does not tell the whole story, for the Russian shoes were of a far inferior grade, mostly made of cloth, while virtually the entire production in the United States was of leather, requiring far more labor.

## RUSSIAN PRICES

Black bread	*85 kopecs per kilogram
White bread	1.70 rubles per kilogram
Coffee	48.20 rubles per kilogram
Tea	45.00 rubles per kilogram
Sugar	4.10 rubles per kilogram
Beefsteak	12.50 rubles per kilogram
Beef, 2d quality	7.60 rubles per kilogram
Pork	10.60 rubles per kilogram
Chicken	77.00 rubles per kilogram
Caviar	4100 rubles per kilogram
Potatoes	40 kopecs per kilogram
Cabbage	1.60 rubles per kilogram
Apples	6 rubles per kilogram
Milk	1.60 rubles per liter
Cream	6 rubles per liter
Butter	20 rubles per kilogram
Swiss cheese	24.80 rubles per kilogram
Vodka	20 rubles per liter
Cigarettes	2.70 rubles per box of 25
Suit of men's clothing from	650 to 1,065 rubles
Underwear, cotton	32 rubles for one pair
Socks, one pair	6.15 rubles
Ladies' stockings	16 rubles
Ladies' shoes	174 to 261 rubles
Men's shoes	174 to 247.50 rubles

\*100 kopecs in a ruble. †2.2 lb. ‡1.0567 U. S. quarts. ||Rayon. ||Leather.

Wages in the shoe factory varied from 100 rubles to about 300 rubles a month, with a mean of about 250 rubles. This closely approximates the average worker's pay in Russia as given by Gosplan, the official Russian statistical agency, which estimates the average monthly wage at 231 rubles in 1937. On this basis, the Russian worker expends almost one-quarter of a month's labor to buy a pair of cloth shoes at 60 rubles and over a half a month's work to buy a pair of leather shoes at 175 rubles. In terms of wages, prices in Russia are high and re-

Continued on Page 188

## UTILITIES!

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE  
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# National Government: Senate Delay Cramps New Deal Program; "Anti-Bigness"

By KENDALL K. HOYT

**WASHINGTON.** THE anti-lynching filibuster, which has deadlocked the Senate for nearly a month and jammed all important bills, has seriously cramped the New Deal program. With this issue settled, a move to realign the administration's objectives and speed Congressional action is indicated. It has looked all along as if the determined Southern bloc would win their point and would displace the lynch bill. Even a cloture rule is not proof against delay tactics. If a secret vote were to be taken, it is believed that the bill would be heavily defeated. Thus the opposition maintains that the proponents, not the filibusterers, are obstructing other legislation on account of the important Negro vote which can determine elections in marginal States. Meanwhile, the debate is significant in developing new parliamentary strategy and in its effect upon party solidarity.

Either way it is settled, the next regular order of business still is the reorganization bill, but it is expected that other pressing measures will be sandwiched in. The House-approved conference report on the housing bill awaits Senate action together with the independent offices and sugar act appropriations. The FTC amendments are also to be settled, though it has been decided to send this bill to conference for a few last-minute changes. On the farm bill, one hears statements that (a) it is hopelessly entangled in conference and (b) it soon will come out of committee. So its timing is undecided.

If the administration decides to go ahead with the government-packing reorganization bill, another long Senate wrangle is likely to begin, to be laid aside perhaps at intervals to allow action on appropriation bills and other measures. The New Deal's build-up on the plan began last week with the radio debate of Son James versus Congressman Pettingill. Thunders on the right continue from Senator Byrd. The House Committee on Government Reorganization has printed a monograph (source unrevealed) attacking the constitutionality of the Comptroller General's office, a new idea and new strategy for this administration, giving an idea of what a liberalized court could do. The President has been quoted as wanting very much to curb the independence of the ICC.

**WHETHER BIG BUSINESS** is to be encouraged or "atomized"—whether it is to be placed under the NRA type of control or anti-trusted to pieces—has been the subject of a confusing cross-fire of comment. The obvious anomaly of labeling the NRA idea as "conservative" and the other idea as "radical" leads one to wonder whether the Roosevelt compromise will be to approve the "conservative" NRA principle. Prophets of gloom point out that it is a Marxian scheme to let monopoly fatten, the better ultimately for government to gobble it. But perhaps the inconsistency between the alternate plans is merely an apparent one as the New Deal moves in one general direction whatever way it seems to face. Emanuel Swendenborg said:

That the angels have the east in front, whatsoever be the direction in which they turn their faces and bodies, will still be of difficult apprehension to the world \* \* \* but the changes in the direction of the aspect of the angels are not like those of men \* \* \* they appear alike but still they are not alike.

At any rate, the direction during the past week plainly has been toward anti-bigness, with the Madison conviction in the oil case and further trials planned in the Western and possibly the Eastern oil-

marketing areas as a result of it; the projected anti-trust case against motion picture producers; the pending Glass bill against bank-holding companies, and the Patman plan to levy crippling taxes upon chain stores. Small business men are to have their further innings at a White House conference.

**THE HOUSING BILL**, nearing final form, has been discussed mainly in terms of the 90 per cent mortgage plan on small single-family homes up to \$6,000, with 5 per cent interest, low-premium charges and long-term amortization. But housing experts stress the provision for a system of national mortgage associations as offering greater liquidity of mortgage paper than is now possible. The RFC Mortgage Corporation is to buy the capital stock of one association demonstrationally. Others, privately financed, can begin business with a fourth of their capital, \$5,000,000 each, paid up, in first liens allowed at 80 per cent.

Large-scale housing is encouraged by setting up intermediate projects from \$16,000 to \$200,000 for multi-family dwellings, without the limited-dividend corporation procedure which still applies to projects from \$200,000 to \$5,000,000. Mortgage insurance for modernization and for farm homes also is included.

Lodge's prevailing wage amendment, backed by AFL, was taken out of the conference report and has embarrassed the administration no little.

**TAX HEARINGS** continue before the House Ways and Means Committee but final action on a tax measure is not expected before the middle of March. Frank Gannett, appearing before the committee, advocated tax exemptions for employee dividend plans, stating that in 1937 he distributed \$140,000 or 10 per cent of his net profits as the workers' share in the company's income. Employee incentive to do effective work was much stimulated by this dividend, he said. A resolution by Senator Vandenberg would investigate this type of plan. Mr. Gannett further said that he had to defer purchases of printing presses because of the heavy undistributed profits tax that his subsidiary would have to pay if it bought the equipment out of earnings.

**INVENTORY STATISTICS** on a broader base are being considered by the Department of Commerce. Full information on overstocks at this time might result in the insistence by retailers on some breaking of the price rigidity which the President has criticized. It would be in some instances harmful but, on the whole, healthier to know the full facts. Statistical guidance earlier might, of course, have checked overproduction and been a stabilizing factor.

Current figures, many of which have to be held in confidence, are better on raw materials than on finished products. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is studying means of gathering monthly data from wholesalers and from retailers now furnishing sales figures. They, rather than manufacturers, carry the bulk of the inventories. A further plan is to show some range of inventory position within a given industry. The present flat averages are inconclusive in that an industry, apparently overstocked, could have a number of firms with low inventories. Such firms might be in a

position to start production or buying on an upturn. Year-end figures show that inventories are above normal and in some lines are excessive but reflect an improvement over the level of six months before.

**CONSOLIDATED RETURNS** for government statistics sought from industry are among the objectives of the Central Statistical Board. Especially in the field of labor statistics and social security, companies would be able to fill out one general form to serve several Federal agencies rather than answer a multiplicity of inquiries and questionnaires.

**RAILROAD** legislation is in prospect for the session. Tentative drafts have been prepared but are subject to much disagreement. In a situation so involved, nobody wants to go out on a limb with a semi-digested plan. The policy of making large loans to support the top-heavy capital structures of lines close to receivership is being more and more questioned within the administration. Senator Wheeler has in mind limiting the discretion of RFC and ICC in this regard. Rail holding company legislation also is expected; if not a "death sentence," at least a broadening of power over railholding companies, investment companies and subsidiaries, following the findings of the Wheeler investigating committee which has indefinitely suspended its hearings. Occasional rumors are heard as to reviving the coordinator plan to permit consolidations. Final argument on the 15 per cent freight-rate increase will be concluded soon and some raising of rates is expected within about five weeks; also some truck-rate increases.

Amendments of rail bankruptcy law and of the Motor Carriers Act are under consideration. A water carrier bill is in Senate committee. Air-transport legislation is being delayed, while officials and members of Congress are working out a compromise between the McCarran-Lea bill, calling for ICC control, and the inter-departmental committee plan, creating a new aviation commission. Although the administration inclines toward the independent agency, there continues to be considerable support for ICC and the issue is far from settled; may hold over now until after the government reorganization issue is decided.

**WAGE-HOUR** plans are now multifarious as the House Labor Committee finds sharp differences of opinion on how to draft an acceptable bill in lieu of the one the House sent back as a trade-in. The President's recent press conference hint that it might be well to study British labor policies, may be worth noting in this regard. One labor leader recently in England has made an extensive study of the British Trade Boards, a device which may be discussed at the AFL executive committee meeting in Miami this week.

In a recent statement John P. Frey, president of the AFL Metal Trades Department, who had a good deal to do with the recommitment of the Administration Wage-Hour Bill, said that a "practical attitude should be an effort to discover whether there are not other proposals which have not as yet been given serious consideration." After the war, he pointed out, England became dissatisfied with the commission or bureaucratic system. "Sweated industries" can now

set up trade boards made up of employer, labor and government members to work with deliberation toward a compromise plan. "When their recommendations are approved by the Minister of Labor they become as much the law fixing minimum wages and maximum hours in the industry as though it were an act of Parliament."

Labor courts also are provided to settle differences. The plan is one of conciliation and cooperation rather than of power vested in a central bureau. Giving a trade board's findings the effect of law, of course, seems of doubtful constitutionality in view of the NRA decision.

This general idea offers a new approach both to the labor relations and wage-hour problems and may be preferred by many to commission control which is increasingly distrusted in labor and other fields. But there is much sentiment in Congress for a simpler plan which merely will blanket out the hour standards which are oppressively long and wages which are inhumanly low, as well as banning child labor. Such a bill, it is contended, would minimize actual abuses without seeking to apply the Administration's dangerous scheme of a quick share-the-wealth program and without subjecting business to the uncertainties which would result from discretionary standards.

**NATIONAL LEGISLATION**, week ended Jan. 24:

**PASSED BOTH HOUSES**—HR8730—Housing Bill. H agreed to conf rpt Jan 21.

**PASSED ONE HOUSE**—HR8947—Treasury-Postoffice approp. Passed H Jan 18; to S Approp Jan 19.

HR8993—Navy approp. Passed H Jan 21; to S Approp Jan 24.

HJR571—\$39,750,000 to administer Sugar Act of 1937; extend crop loans under 1st Deficiency Bill 1937 to be available until Jun 30 1939. Passed H Jan 21; rptd in S Jan. 24.

**REPORTED**—S3232 (Ashurst) Jan 17—Amend Supreme Court Retirement Act so judges recalled for service on judicial circuits can serve in the District of Columbia. Also HR9043 (McLaughlin) Jan 24.

SJRes239 (Norris) Jan 21—FTC invstg TVA. SRes198 (Ellender) Jan 24—Invstg discrimination in operation of civil service and classification laws.

HJR543 (Martin, Col) Jan 24—Auth survey for transmountain water diversion.

**NEW BILLS**—S3255 (Maloney) Bnkg & Currency—Regulate over-the-counter brokers and dealers in interstt commerce through mechanism comparable to SEC control of natl exchanges.

S3256 (Smathers) Bnkg & Currency—Amend Fed Res Act to extend 2 yrs the period for which loans made prior to Jun 16 1933 to exec officers of member banks may be extended or renewed.

S3267 (Brown, N H) Commerce—Amend Flood Control Act 1936 forbidding new projects without assurance that States will provide rights-of-way, construction damages and maintenance after completion. Also HR8997 (McCormack) Flood Control.

S3271 (Thomas, Okla) Printing—Establish Office of Motion Pictures in Govt Printing Office.

S3276 (Walsh) Commerce—Amend Merchant Marine Act to liability insurance on chartered ships and planes.

S3281 (Sheppard) Bnkg & Currency—Amend Fed Credit Union Act.

S3288 (Pepper) Educ & Labor—Aid engineering experiment statns at colleges.

S3290 (La Follette) Commerce—\$25,000,000 per year to Pub Health Service for venereal disease control. Also HR9047 (Bulwinkle) Interstt & Forn Com.

S3293 (Clark) Finance—Amend Sec 1101 Social Sec Act covering corporatn officers who paid for duties as officers but excluding those who serve without remuneration for such duties.

S3296 (Pepper) Educ & Labor—Create permanent Bureau of Fine Arts. Also HR9102 (Coffee, Wash) Educ.

S3297 (Pepper) Commerce—Build Merchant Marine Academy. Also HR9060 (Caldwell) Merchant Marine & Fisheries.

S3305 (Copeland) Commerce—Amend laws re collision of vessels &c.

S3306 (Copeland) Finance—Banks reorganized since Jan 1 1933 entitled to recognize gain or loss on sales of assets placed in trust for liquidation of port of liability without awaiting final liquidation. Also HR9046

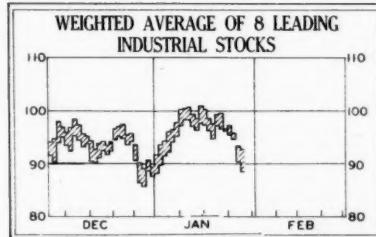
Continued on Page 190

JAN 28

# Financial Markets: Rails Lead Stocks Sharply Lower On Increased Sales Volume

STOCK prices have declined almost without interruption during the past week and activity, although exceptionally light through Tuesday, increased to a considerable extent as prices broke sharply on Wednesday. The bond market has moved lower primarily as a result of continued selling of both high-grade and second-grade railroad issues.

The week under review began last Friday with a decline canceling the gain of the preceding day and a further loss was shown on Saturday. A slight decline in the market as a whole occurred on Monday, when volume on the Stock Exchange fell to only 537,000 shares, the lightest trading for a full day since last Aug. 31. A further recession of prices on continued light volume characterized Tuesday's trading, but on Wednesday prices opened with a downward gap and declined sharply on increased activity. On Thursday prices declined again.

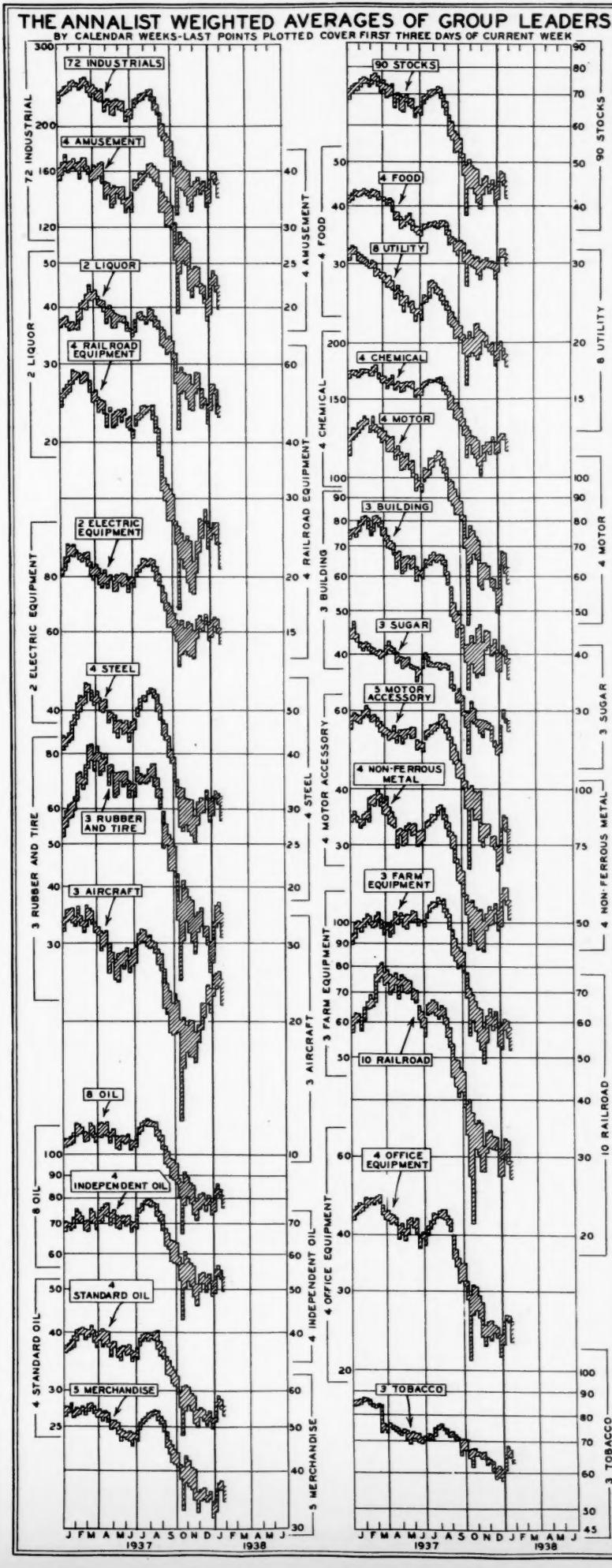


1938.	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 21.....	99.6	96.8	96.8
Jan. 22.....	96.8	96.5	96.5
Jan. 24.....	97.4	95.7	96.4
Jan. 25.....	95.9	94.9	95.1
Jan. 26.....	93.3	90.3	91.3
Jan. 27.....	92.9	88.5	90.0

The past week's decline of most of the market leaders has been of substantial proportions, but through Wednesday relatively few issues broke to new 1937-38 lows. Among stocks which have entered new low ground, however, may be mentioned National Steel, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Owens-Illinois Glass, National Supply, Crane and Minneapolis-Honeywell. In contrast to these stocks have been several issues which were fairly steady in the face of the general decline. Among this group, which consisted to a large extent of normally stable stocks, were United Fruit, General Mills, Borden, Standard Oil of California, Atlantic Refining, Public Service of New Jersey, various business machine stocks, including Remington Rand, and some gold stocks.

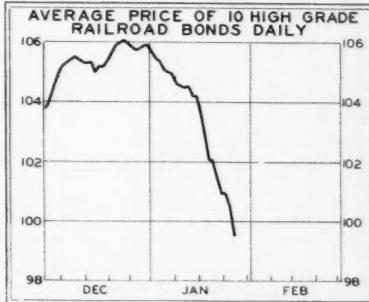
Included among the stocks which have declined most substantially were the leading issues in the steel, motor, copper, railroad, agricultural implement, railroad equipment, electrical equipment, aviation, rubber and machinery groups. In addition to this widely diversified list have been Texas Corporation, Amerada, U. S. Gypsum, Johns-Manville, Commercial Investment Trust, Loew's, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Eastman Kodak, Corn Products and several leading chemical stocks.

Unquestionably the persisting weakness of railroad bonds has exerted an important influence on the security markets in general. Both high-grade and second-grade railroad bonds have continued to fall sharply while better-grade utility and industrial issues, which in the several preceding weeks had held up well, have shown only moderate losses. The behavior of railroad bonds has an important influence on railroad stocks and it seems highly improbable that a sustained rally in railroad stocks could occur without the support of a recovery of high-grade rail bonds. It seems entirely reasonable, in fact, to expect that one of the first reliable signs of renewed confidence in the railroad industry will be a substantial advance of the better railroad bonds.



The effect of the recent decline in railroad obligations upon financial sentiment in general suggests the possible serious influence which widespread railroad bankruptcies at this time would have upon all types of securities. Several of the largest railroad systems are considered by some observers to be in a rather precarious position, and on the basis of the recent trend in bond prices serious difficulties could not be regarded as altogether unexpected. Considering the fact that some of these threatened railroads are more important than Erie, it can hardly be denied that further major railroad receiverships would depress railroad stocks materially below their present levels.

An interesting consideration with respect to the decline of the better-grade railroad bonds is the fact that the recent weakness has in effect greatly reduced the supply of what can be considered really high-grade



AVERAGE PRICE OF TEN HIGH-GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

	1938.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.
12.....	104.52	105.24	105.06	108.07	108.07	108.07	110.62
13.....	104.55	105.24	105.06	108.07	108.07	108.07	110.62
14.....	104.25	105.38	107.66	108.90	108.90	108.90	110.56
15.....	104.25	104.91	104.84	107.41	108.91	108.91	110.56
16.....	105.19	104.38	107.50	109.16	110.32	110.32	110.32
17.....	103.60	105.18	104.48	109.11	110.39	110.39	110.39
18.....	102.86	105.29	104.19	106.88	108.81	110.21	110.21
19.....	102.09	103.76	106.30	108.80	109.09	109.09	110.09
20.....	102.02	105.62	103.69	106.78	108.94	109.69	109.69
21.....	101.48	105.91	107.07	108.80	109.87	109.87	109.87
22.....	100.95	105.90	103.18	107.34	108.89	108.89	108.89
23.....	106.01	103.05	107.25	108.71	109.79	109.79	109.79
24.....	100.98	105.94	102.71	108.44	109.66	109.66	109.66
25.....	100.54	107.24	108.36	109.69	109.69	109.69	109.69
26.....	99.20	102.60	107.18	108.44	109.66	109.66	109.66

bonds. Although this decline may not have provided sufficient basis for changing the ratings on most high-grade railroad bonds, the investing public recognizes that the position of many securities of this type has been definitely weakened. Provided the current contraction in business does not develop into a serious financial crisis, therefore, it would appear reasonable to expect the demand for the best-grade bonds outside the railroad field to increase over the next several months.

The decline of the stock market from the high in the second week of this month will be considered by traders as having varying degrees of significance from the technical point of view. These differences will depend to a large extent upon whether or not the advance at the beginning of the year was regarded as an important bullish indication. The penetration by industrials of their December highs was considered a favorable signal in itself but the rails failed to confirm this move.

The subsequent decline has therefore created for some technical students a very confusing situation in which industrials have turned definitely downward only about a week after giving a supposedly bullish signal. The rails, moreover, have declined to the previous low area only about two weeks after the industrials penetrated the December highs. The fact that volume tended to dry up through last Tuesday might have served to minimize the importance of the recession, but Wednesday's severe drop indicated an entirely different type of market. The break on Wednesday in fact canceled practically all of the early January recovery.

S. F.



weather reports point to higher prices, a sharp rise in wheat quotations would undoubtedly result.

May wheat closed at 93½ cents for a loss of 1%. December eased five-eighths of a cent to 88½.

#### RUBBER

A nimble trader could have made a considerable amount of money in the rubber futures market last week. In very active trading, March rubber rose 23 points on last Thursday and another 13 points on Friday before an irregular decline began which lasted through Monday of this week. On Tuesday quotations soared 50 points on the cut in second-quarter quotas. On Wednesday, however, more than that many points were lost in heavy liquidation.

On Tuesday the International Rubber Regulation Committee cut permissible exports of crude rubber for the second quarter to 60 per cent of the basic quotas. Exports for the first quarter are 70 per cent of the basic quotas. Permissible exports for the first half of this year are now 420,956 tons, as contrasted with actual exports of 482,647 tons from the same countries in the first half of last year. It is noteworthy that domestic consumption in recent months has been as much as 40 per cent lower than for the corresponding months of last year while foreign usage has also declined rather drastically, but even under the new quotas, exports in the first six months of this year will be only 12.8 per cent less than in the first half of 1937.

Tire manufacturers expressed satisfaction in the latest reduction in the quotas. They stated that the move would do much to stabilize prices and thus help restore better conditions within the industry. Despite the bullish implications of the reduced quotas, however, it is well to bear in mind that consumption is still very disappointing and stocks unusually large, a combination which makes any sharp price rise difficult. Should rubber consumption increase as swiftly as it declined, though, it is quite possible that a tight supply situation could develop within a very short space of time.

March rubber closed at 14.85, unchanged, after selling as high as 15.42. Other options followed a similar trend.

#### COCOA

Numerous conflicting cables regarding the holding movement on the Gold Coast caused liquidation in the cocoa market although the selling was by no means constant. The market was a seesaw affair with the sellers having an edge. The New York Cocoa Exchange reports that the holding movement is obviously still in effect in spite of many reports indicating that it was over. Shipments in the first half of January totaled 2,621 tons, as compared with 16,101 tons in the same period of last year.

Warehouse stocks in New York continue their downward trek and on Wednesday totaled but 634,700 bags, as compared with 1,391,000 bags on Oct. 15, 1937, which was the all-time high. Just what will happen if domestic stocks continue to drop at the present rate is not entirely clear, but some price rise seems inevitable in order to bring out long-delayed offerings.

#### SUGAR

With the possible exception of a port strike in Puerto Rico, which has retarded the movement of sugar from that island, little has occurred in the sugar picture to encourage buyers. The Puerto Rican strike, even if continued for a long time, will probably have little effect upon sugar quotations because the important Cuban crop is now going to the mills and that supply will soon be reaching America.

As has been pointed out in these columns before, the present quotas appear adequate for the consumption which may

#### COMMODITY FUTURE PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

##### Daily Range

Cotton:	March.		May.		July.		October.		December.		January.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Jan. 17.....	8.53	8.48	8.60	8.54	8.64	8.60	8.71	8.67	8.75	8.71	...	...
Jan. 18.....	8.48	8.40	8.55	8.47	8.60	8.53	8.67	8.60	8.71	8.64	...	...
Jan. 19.....	8.49	8.38	8.57	8.44	8.60	8.51	8.68	8.59	8.72	8.61	...	...
Jan. 20.....	8.55	8.50	8.62	8.57	8.68	8.62	8.78	8.71	8.74	8.77	...	...
Jan. 21.....	8.55	8.48	8.61	8.55	8.66	8.60	8.75	8.71	8.80	8.77	...	...
Jan. 22.....	8.43	8.40	8.51	8.47	8.56	8.33	8.67	8.63	8.69	8.66	...	...
Week's range.....	8.55	8.38	8.62	8.44	8.68	8.51	8.78	8.59	8.80	8.61	...	...
Jan. 24.....	8.50	8.44	8.57	8.51	8.63	8.55	8.73	8.66	8.77	8.70	...	...
Jan. 25.....	8.52	8.48	8.60	8.55	8.65	8.60	8.76	8.69	8.80	8.76	8.82	8.82
Jan. 26.....	8.46	8.41	8.53	8.47	8.58	8.53	8.68	8.63	8.73	8.67	...	...
Jan. 26 close.....	8.44b	8.52t	8.58t	8.58b	8.68t	8.63t	8.67t	8.67t	8.70n	8.70n	...	...
Contract range {	13.97	7.52	12.95	7.60	11.83	7.65	8.85	7.83	8.87	8.37	8.62	8.62
range {	Apr. 5	Oct. 8	My. 24	Oct. 8	Jl. 21	Oct. 8	Ja. 11	Nv. 8	Ja. 11	De. 29	Ja. 25	Ja. 25
Traded week ended Jan. 22, 464,500 bales; previous week, 539,900.												

Wheat:	May.		July.		September.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Jan. 17.....	98%	97%	92%	91%	91%	90%
Jan. 18.....	96%	96%	91%	90%	90%	89%
Jan. 19.....	96%	94%	90%	89%	89%	88%
Jan. 20.....	96%	95%	91%	90%	90%	89%
Jan. 21.....	96%	94%	89%	89%	90%	88%
Jan. 22.....	95%	94%	89%	89%	89%	88%
Week's range.....	98%	94%	92%	89%	91%	88%
Jan. 24.....	96%	94%	91%	89%	90%	89%
Jan. 25.....	96%	95%	91%	90%	90%	90%
Jan. 26.....	95%	93%	90%	88%	89%	88%
Jan. 26 close.....	93%	89b	89b	88%	88%	88%
Contract range {	1.22%	85%	1.05%	81%	91%	86%
range {	July 29	Nov. 8	Sept. 28	Nov. 8	Jan. 13	Jan. 8
Traded week ended Friday, Jan. 21, 110,400,000 bushels; previous week, 177,547,000.						

Corn:	First Three Days			Week Ended		Week Ended		Contract		Range	
	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 22, 1938.	Jan. 15, 1938.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May.....	.61	.60%	.60% t	.61	.59%	.62%	.60	.74	July 29	.55%	Nov. 30
July.....	.61%	.60%	.60% t	.62	.60%	.62%	.60%	.66%	Sept. 30	.56%	Nov. 30
Sept. ....	.62	.61	.61% t	.62	.60%	.62%	.60%	.62%	Jan. 8	.60%	Jan. 6
				16,195,000		28,703,000					
Oats:											
May.....	.32	.31%	.31% t	.32%	.31%	.32%	.31%	.33%	July 29	.28%	Oct. 13
July.....	.28%	.28%	.28% t	.30%	.29%	.30%	.29%	.32%	Oct. 2	.28	Nov. 6
Sept. ....	.29%	.29%	.29% t	.29%	.29%	.30%	.29%	.30%	Jan. 10	.28%	Jan. 5
				1,749,000		4,245,000					
Rye:											
May.....	.75%	.73%	.73% t	.76%	.73%	.77%	.75%	.86	Aug. 6	.63%	Nov. 8
July.....	.70%	.68%	.68% t	.70%	.68%	.69%	.69%	.72%	Jan. 11	.62	Nov. 8
Sept. ....	.67	.66%	.66 n	.68%	.67%	.69%	.69%	.70%	Jan. 15	.66%	Jan. 26
				828,000		1,703,000					
Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):											
March.....	6.52	6.32	6.43 t	6.40	6.29	6.80	6.42	10.63	Mar. 31	5.65	Nov. 30
May.....	6.32	6.23	6.26 n	6.22	6.15	6.44	6.22	10.48	May 26	5.65	Nov. 30
July.....	6.23	6.15	6.16 n	6.18	6.10	6.37	6.16	10.09	July 26	5.65	Nov. 30
Sept. ....	6.20	6.15	6.14 n	6.18	6.11	6.35	6.20	9.00	Sept. 29	5.65	Nov. 30
Dec. ....	6.24	6.09	6.11 n	6.18	6.13	6.32	6.15	6.33	Jan. 7	5.85	Dec. 8
Contracts traded.....				178		426					
Coffee—A (No. 7):											
March.....	4.35	4.29	4.30 n	4.25	4.10	4.25	4.16	7.05	June 25	3.91	Dec. 9
May.....	4.14	4.08	4.09 n	4.10	4.00	4.20	4.10	6.79	Aug. 3	3.92	Nov. 30
July.....	4.14	4.08	4.10 n	4.08	4.00	4.17	4.07	5.85	Sept. 28	3.90	Nov. 30
Dec. ....	4.08	4.08	4.08 n	4.05	4.03	4.05	4.05	4.24	Dec. 15	4.04	Dec. 6
Contracts traded.....				69		38					
Sugar—No. 3 ("U. S."):											
Jan. ....	2.35	2.32	2.30 n	2.28	2.28	2.30	2.26	2.83	Jan. 27	2.22	Dec. 29
March.....	2.27	2.25	2.26 b	2.31	2.26	2.33	2.28	2.56	Mar. 5	2.25	Aug. 23
May.....	2.29	2.28	2.28 b	2.33	2.28	2.36	2.29	2.52	July 6	2.26	Aug. 23
July.....	2.29	2.29	2.29 b	2.32	2.29	2.37	2.32	2.52	July 2	2.28	Dec. 31
Sept. ....	2.32	2.30	2.29 b	2.34	2.30	2.39	2.33	2.44	Nov. 10	2.29	Dec. 31
Jan. 1939.....	2.30	2.28	2.27 b	2.34	2.30	2.38	2.36	2.38	Jan. 14	2.28	Jan. 26
Contracts traded.....				538		1,141					
Sugar—No. 4 ("World"):											
March.....	1.14	1.12	1.12 b	1.14	1.11	1.17	1.14%	1.44%	Apr. 5	1.07%	Oct. 27
May.....	1.15%	1.13	1.13% b	1.16	1.14	1.19	1.16%	1.45%	Apr. 6	1.10%	Oct. 27
July.....	1.17	1.15%	1.15% b	1.18	1.14%	1.21	1.18	1.46%	Apr. 6	1.10%	Oct. 27
Sept. ....	1.19%	1.17%	1.17% b	1.20%	1.17%	1.23	1.20	1.47%	Apr. 6	1.12%	Oct. 27
Mar. 1939.....	1.21	1.21	1.21 n	1.23	1.23	1.29	1.33	1.50%	Oct. 4	1.27	Dec. 7
May 1939.....	1.23	1.23	1.23 n	1.24	1.24	1.30	1.33	1.51%	Oct. 10	1.27	Dec. 10
Contracts traded.....				534							

# Canadian Business Activity Declines; Exports Show Further Sharp Decrease

THE December business picture is now fairly clear. Most industries were forced to give ground under the impact of decreasing demand for Canadian merchandise in the United States market. We estimate The Annalist Index of Canadian Business Activity at 88.1, as compared with 92.4 for November, 91.5 for October and 84.0 for April, the low for the year. The decline in business activity has been small, as compared with that in the United States, and it seems likely that Canada will continue to make the more favorable showing.

Reflecting for the most part the business recession in the United States and Canada's small wheat supply, exports in December continued to fall sharply (complete foreign trade statistics for December will not be available until next week). Total domestic exports amounted to \$77,-

## THE ANNALIST INDEX OF CANADIAN BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
Freight car loadings	75.7	69.4	69.4
Electric power production	92.6	93.1	91.7
Automobile production	108.1	112.1	74.0
Newsprint production	97.6	91.8	97.6
Steel ingot production	*88.7	102.3	108.2
Pig iron production	*102.0	112.9	122.6
Copper exports	*112.0	144.7	94.4
Nickel exports	*149.6	202.2	171.1
Coal production	99.8	103.4	
Rubber imports	*76.2	115.7	158.8
Cotton imports	*91.8	163.2	159.7
Flour production	68.1	75.8	
Cattle slaughtered	107.2	112.1	122.2
Hogs slaughtered	148.8	157.0	151.2
Expts. of boards and planks	101.3	92.2	81.6
Building permits	20.7	26.5	21.8
Combined index	*88.1	92.4	91.5

\*Subject to revision.

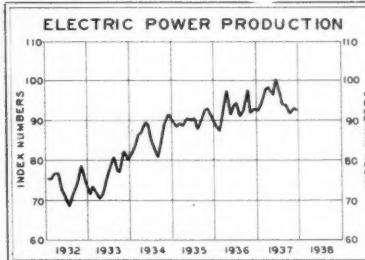
682,000, as compared with \$106,663,000 in November and \$98,074,000 in December, 1936. The drop in exports from November amounted to slightly over 27 per cent, which compares with the usual seasonal decline of only 16 per cent.

In last week's issue of THE ANNALIST we showed average daily seasonally adjusted exports to the United States and to the United Kingdom. The chart showed that exports to the United States slumped badly in November while those to the United Kingdom rose sharply. The seasonally adjusted figures for December reveal that exports to both countries fell off and by about the same amount. There is, however, this important difference. The adjusted figure for the United States

is now over 50 per cent below the high level of the year while that for the United Kingdom shows a loss of only 27 per cent.

Electric power production per day (exclusive of exports) showed a slightly greater than seasonal decline last month. Our adjusted production index declined to 92.6 from 93.1, which compares with last year's low of 91.7 for October. If no allowance is made for long-time trend, output was the greatest for any December on record. Production per day amounted to 74,158,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 75,637,000 in November and 70,866,000 in the corresponding month of 1936.

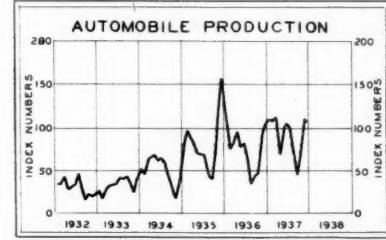
Excluding deliveries to electric boilers and exports, power production per day in December amounted to 52,560,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 54,820,000 in November and 48,920,000 in December, 1936.



Although Canada has rapidly developed her water power resources she has still a long way to go before they are completely utilized. New water power installations in 1937, according to the Department of Mines and Resources, amounted to 167,161 horsepower which raised the total at the year-end to 8,112,751 horsepower. Two large new developments were completed, the Ontario Paper Company installing 70,000 horsepower and the Great Lakes Power 10,000 horsepower. Extension of existing plants accounted for the remainder.

Canada's automobile industry made an

impressive showing in December. Production of motor vehicles increased 25 per cent over November and was slightly greater than in December, 1936. These gains are largely accounted for by an unusually sharp advance in truck production. Passenger car output amounted to 14,384 cars as compared with 13,793 in November and 16,542 in December, 1936. Truck production totaled 6,268 vehicles as compared with 2,781 in November and 3,869 in December, 1936. On an average daily basis and after allowance for seasonal fluctuations, production declined slightly, our adjusted index being 108.1 as com-



pared with 111.1 for November and 105.8 for December, 1936. It is interesting to note that the number of cars produced for sale in Canada declined moderately to 11,912 from 12,584 in November, but that those for export increased very sharply to 8,740 from 3,990.

The record of the industry for the entire year came very near equaling the optimistic forecasts made a year ago. Total output amounted to 207,000 units (153,371 passenger cars and 53,629 trucks), a gain of 28 per cent over the 1936 total of 162,159 units (131,618 passenger cars and 30,541 trucks). The total for last year was the highest on record with the exception of 1928 and 1929, when production amounted to 242,054 and 262,625 respectively.

Freight-car loadings for the week ended Jan 15 rose moderately to 45,471 cars from 44,024 cars for the preceding week, but after allowance for holidays and sea-

sonal fluctuations, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index dipped to 83.12 from 88.86; a year ago it stood at 86.45. As compared with a year ago, total loadings showed a decline of 1,818 cars, largely because of sharp decreases in coal, pulp and paper, and lumber loadings. The important miscellaneous group showed a moderate increase, while a gain of 1,886 cars occurred in pulpwood loadings. Smaller increases were recorded by ore and coke.

Commodity prices declined fractionally for the week ended Jan. 14, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index being 83.4, as compared with 83.5 for the preceding week and 81.9 for the corresponding week of last year. Price movements were mixed. Five of the eight major groups included in the composite index were unchanged, but declines in vegetable and animal products more than offset strength in non-ferrous metals. The index of Canadian farm products declined slightly to 87.2 from 87.3; a year ago it stood at 87.6.

## Stock Markets

Stock prices drifted lower in a comparatively inactive market last week. After showing a slight gain in the early part of the week, the Toronto Stock Exchange index of twenty industrials closed nearly a point lower last Tuesday. The index stood at 124.0 as compared with 124.9 a week ago and 126.8 the high for the month-to-date. The Montreal index of industrials followed a similar course.

Goods were again the best performers and showed a slight gain for the week. The index of twenty goods stood at 121.7 last Tuesday, as compared with 119.9 a week ago and a high for the month-to-date of 123.0. Miscellaneous mines were fairly heavy losers, the index dropping 4.1 points to 127.8. This compares with a high for the month-to-date of 135.3. Utilities started the week with a decline and then recovered to a new high for the month, but weakened at the close and showed a net loss of 1 point.

**Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd.**  
—A move to draft a new plan of reorganization for the company, a move prob-

Week Ended

Transactions on the Montreal Stock Exchange

Saturday, Jan. 22

**McDOUGALL & COWANS**  
Members Montreal Stock Exchange  
Members Montreal Curb Market  
Members Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc.  
Private Wire Connections New York and Toronto  
**520 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET**  
**P. O. BOX 1959**  
Montreal, Que.  
Branch: 14 METCALFE STREET — OTTAWA, ONT.

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS			STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Acme Glove	7	7	7	50 Crown Cork	17	17	17
5 Agnew pf.	105	105	105	550 Seagram	15	13	14
10 Am. pf.	29	29	29	836 Dom Brid.	32	31	31
180 A Brew.	12%	12%	12%	836 Dom Ctr.	20	19%	19%
1,572 Bathurst	104	104	104	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
15 Bwl. Gr.	125	125	125	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
50 Bwl. Gr. pf	17	17	17	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
425 Bell	166	166	166	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
4,454 Brazil	114	114	114	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
198 C Pow.	32	32	32	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
120 B C Pow. B	4%	4%	4%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
125 Bruck	34	34	34	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
365 Bldg Pro.	52	52	52	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
1,635 Can Cem.	12%	12%	12%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
224 Can Cem. pf.	107	107	107	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
25 Can Fr.	17	16	17	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
80 Can N. Pw.	19%	19%	19%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
367 Can S. pf.	3%	3%	3%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
585 Can S. S. pf.	12	11	11	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
150 Can Brnz.	38	38	38	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
1,261 Can Car.	11	11	11	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
405 Can Car. pf.	21%	21%	21%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
335 Cel.	20	19%	19%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
20 Cel. pf.	107	107	107	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
90 Can Cott pf.	108	108	108	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
145 C F Inv.	18	18	18	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
1,445 Alcohol, A.	4%	4%	4%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
1,600 Alcohol, B.	4	4	4	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
66 Can Loc.	10	9	10	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
6,889 C P R	7%	7%	7%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
475 Cockshutt	9%	9%	9%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
2,580 Smelters	64	61	61	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS			STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Acme Glove	7	7	7	50 Crown Cork	17	17	17
5 Agnew pf.	105	105	105	550 Seagram	15	13	14
10 Am. pf.	29	29	29	836 Dom Brid.	32	31	31
180 A Brew.	12%	12%	12%	836 Dom Ctr.	20	19%	19%
1,572 Bathurst	104	104	104	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
15 Bwl. Gr.	125	125	125	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
50 Bwl. Gr. pf	17	17	17	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
425 Bell	166	166	166	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
4,454 Brazil	114	114	114	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
198 C Pow.	32	32	32	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
120 B C Pow. B	4%	4%	4%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
125 Bruck	34	34	34	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
365 Bldg Pro.	52	52	52	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
1,635 Can Cem.	12%	12%	12%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
224 Can Cem. pf.	107	107	107	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
25 Can Fr.	17	16	17	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
80 Can N. Pw.	19%	19%	19%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
367 Can S. pf.	3%	3%	3%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
585 Can S. S. pf.	12	11	11	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
150 Can Brnz.	38	38	38	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
1,261 Can Car.	11	11	11	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
405 Can Car. pf.	21%	21%	21%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
335 Cel.	20	19%	19%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
20 Cel. pf.	107	107	107	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
90 Can Cott pf.	108	108	108	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
145 C F Inv.	18	18	18	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
1,445 Alcohol, A.	4%	4%	4%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
1,600 Alcohol, B.	4	4	4	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
66 Can Loc.	10	9	10	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
6,889 C P R	7%	7%	7%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
475 Cockshutt	9%	9%	9%	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%
2,580 Smelters	64	61	61	836 Dom Ctr. pf.	20	19%	19%

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS		
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## Financial News of the Week

THE higher cost of doing business during 1937 finds reflection in the annual reports of three large enterprises which were released this week. Although its sales rose about \$6,000,000 to a total of \$242,448,566 last year, profits of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company declined to \$21,443,946 in 1937 from \$24,246,091 in 1936. On a per share basis earnings were \$6.37 and \$7.26, respectively.

Liggett & Myers is the second large tobacco company to show record-breaking inventories at the close of 1937. Inventories totaled \$133,765,000 on Dec. 31, 1937, an increase of more than 10 per cent, as compared with the preceding year and some \$30,000,000 over the relatively high 1930 total.

Table I shows important items from the annual reports of Liggett & Myers since 1929. Figures going back to 1925 were published in THE ANNALIST of March 20, 1936.

As was predicted in THE ANNALIST of Dec. 24, 1937, profits of sulphur companies were substantially higher last year and compared most favorably with earnings in the pre-depression years. The Freeport Sulphur Company, one of the two dominant units in the sulphur industry, showed total 1937 earnings of \$2,703,742, or \$3.30 a common share, and 35 per cent greater than the \$2,009,784 earned in 1936, which was equal to \$2.43 a share. Profits in the fourth quarter amounted to \$724,000, as compared with \$700,000 in the September period and \$497,000 in the three months ended Dec. 31, 1936. The sulphur companies will undoubtedly be one of the very few groups which will show improvement in the last quarter of 1937 over the final three months of 1936.

Freeport's complete annual report has not yet been released, but dollar sales of the company in 1937 were probably substantially higher than volume of \$12,000,000 in 1936 and may have exceeded the 1929 total of almost \$15,000,000. Sulphur production last year was between 40 and 50 per cent higher than in 1936, according to preliminary estimates.

Important items from the annual reports of Freeport Sulphur since 1925 were published in THE ANNALIST of Feb. 12, 1937.

TABLE II. CATERPILLAR TRACTOR (Thousands)

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1937.	1936.
Net sales	\$63,183	\$54,118
Depreciation	2,156	1,894
Net income	10,160	9,500
Earned a share	5.24	5.07
Dividend a share	2.00	1.25
Surplus after div'ds.	463	503
Dec. 31.		
Invested capital	\$50,298	\$44,189
% Earn on capital	20.21	22.28
Net property	20,363	18,845
Inventories	22,760	16,670
Working capital	31,891	25,106
Current ratio	10.62	5.61
P. & L. surplus	15,492	15,029

Plus dividends in \$5 preferred stock.

d Deficit.

Net profit of the Caterpillar Tractor Company in the fourth quarter of last year, after adjustment for seasonal variation, dropped sharply to the lowest point since the first quarter of 1935. Season-

ally adjusted profits amounted to \$1,238,000, as compared with \$2,919,000 in the preceding period and \$3,022,000 in the December quarter of 1936.

Earnings in the last three months of 1937 were squeezed between falling sales and continued high operating costs. Sales in the December quarter of last year ag-

gregated \$8,778,000, or 27 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1936. Net profits, however, sank to but \$1,033,000, or 66 per cent less than was earned in the final three months of 1936.

Table II gives important items from the annual reports of Caterpillar Tractor for the last two years. These figures are comparable with those published in THE ANNALIST of April 30, 1937, which data ran back to 1926.

### INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

Celotex Corporation (1-14-38) — New York Supreme Court Justice Aron Steuer granted last week a temporary injunction restraining the Celotex Corporation from buying 9,496 shares of preference and 109,360 shares of common stock of the Certain-teed Products Corporation from the Phoenix Securities Corporation.

Glidden Company (10-22-37) — Stockholders have approved the acquisition of assets of the Southern Pine Chemical Company for 34,697 shares of Glidden common stock at \$30 a share.

Graham-Paige Motors (12-10-37) — The company soon will start assembling Graham-Bradley general purpose tractors and plans to ship at the rate of twenty-five a day to Sears, Roebuck & Co. Sears' initial order calls for 2,000 units. The mail order house announced that descriptions of the tractor in its catalogue had brought substantial volume of inquiries.

Lockheed Aircraft (12-31-37) — Sales of the company in 1937, including spare parts and equipment, approximated \$4,750,000, against \$2,014,638 in 1936, according to Robert E. Gross, president. Planes delivered numbered eighty-eight, against thirty-six. Unfilled orders on Dec. 31 were \$5,830,000, against \$6,125,000 reported at the end of November.

Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement (12-10-37) — Stockholders have voted to change the 700,000 common shares from no par to \$1 par value, with a reduction of \$5,663,123 in stated capital, which will be carried to surplus and applied against existing operating deficit. At the close of 1936 the operating deficit stood at \$4,405,617.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Car (1-7-38) — No plan for reorganization of the company will be submitted until the current trend of business is stabilized. That was the decision reached after a hearing before Federal Judge John Knight in Buffalo last week.

United Fruit Company (7-16-37) — Discussions are in progress for the acquisition by the United Fruit Company of the Munson Steamship Line's properties in the West Indies, its pier properties in Boston and the Steamship Munargo, according to reports from Boston. The price under consideration was said to be about \$1,600,000.

E. P. Farley and M. C. Fearey were appointed permanent trustees for the Munson Line by Federal Judge Cox of New York on June 28, 1934. Any proposal for purchase of the properties would require approval by the court as well as by the various interests represented in the line's reorganization proceedings.

United States Steel (1-7-38) — Benjamin F. Fairless, president, has reported that subsidiary concerns of his company have a balance of over \$80,000,000 available for continuance of their plant modernization program this year.

United States Tobacco — Stockholders, at their annual meeting to be held on March 1, will be asked to approve a proposal of the directors for a four-for-one split-up in the company's common and preferred shares.

Valspar Corporation — Stockholders will vote on Feb. 18 in Wilmington, Del., on a plan for readjustment of the debt and capital structure. The plan provides for the funding of bank indebtedness and the clearing up of all arrears on the preferred stock. It involves also the acquisition by Valspar of the assets of its three American subsidiaries and the concentration in one company of all manufacturing operations.

White Rock Mineral Springs — A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for Feb. 1 to act on a proposal to reduce the authorized preferred stock to 12,308 shares from 20,000 and the capital represented by the common stock to \$1,000,000. Richard C. Harrison, president, said the change would increase the surplus of the corporation by \$3,950,000.

Mr. Harrison estimated that the company's net earnings last year were about \$491,000 before Federal income taxes and year-end adjustment and audit. For 1936 the company had reported a net income, after all charges, of \$448,655, equal, after preferred dividend payments, to \$1.43 each on 250,000 shares of no par common stock.

### RAILROADS

Chicago & Eastern Illinois (12-31-37) — Assailing a report of Milo H. Brinkley, executor for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the bankruptcy reorganization of the road, John Carson, consumers' counsel un-

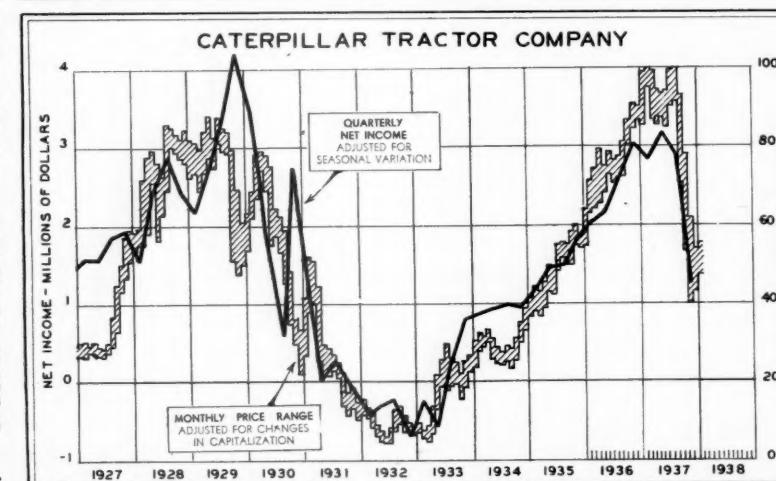
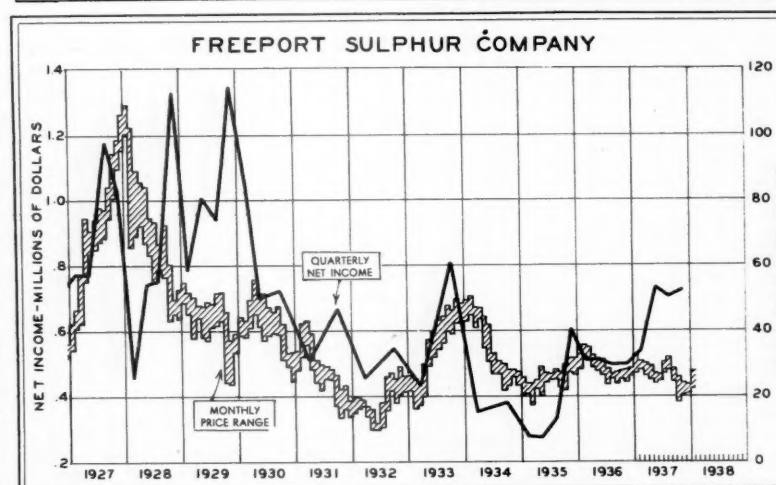
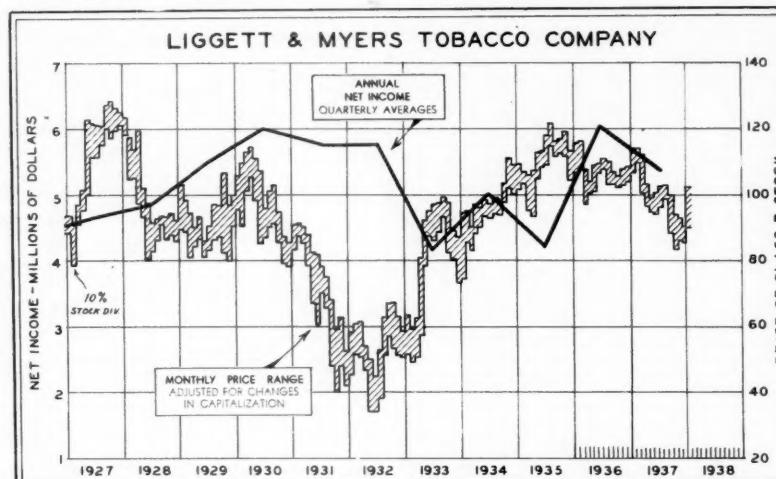


Table I. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company

Years Ended Dec. 31:	Net Sales.	Total Income.	Fixed Charge.	Times Earned.	Net Income.	Earn. a. Com. Divs.	Surplus for Year.
1929	\$23,720	\$1,703	13.93	22,017	\$7.62	\$13,071	\$7,370
1930	25,661	1,689	15.21	24,002	7.15	14,639	7,787
1931	24,810	1,689	14.69	23,121	6.87	15,685	5,861
1932	24,750	1,675	14.78	23,075	6.85	15,685	5,815
1933	18,396	1,665	11.05	16,741	4.84	15,685	d503
1934	22,226	21,458	1,371	15.65	20,087	5.92	15,685
1935	221,736	18,232	1,375	12.26	16,857	4.91	15,685
1936	236,889	30,979	1,331	19.21	24,264	7.26	21,959
1937	242,449	27,697	1,324	17.15	21,444	6.37	18,822

d Deficit.

## 201 3-TREND SECURITY CHARTS

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der the National Bituminous Coal Act, contended in a brief filed Jan. 18 with the commission that the proposed recapitalization was at least \$10,000,000 in excess of the \$52,000,000 true value of the road as found by the commission's board of valuation.

**Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (6-4-37)**—A plan for the reorganization of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway (Monon) which finds the stock of the railroad valueless and asks the Interstate Commerce Commission to condition further control of the line by the Southern Railway and the Louisville & Nashville on their supplying funds for a necessary program of improvements, has been made public by the I. C. C. Filed by the protective committee for the road's refunding mortgage gold bonds due on July 1, 1947, of which Alfred H. Meyers is chairman, the plan held valueless the 4 per cent preferred stock, the common stock, the interest of creditors holding certain secured promissory notes aggregating \$750,000 and the claims of unsecured creditors.

**Erie Railroad (1-21-38)**—Federal Judge West, in Cleveland, has approved as properly filed the voluntary petition of the company for authority to reorganize under Section 77 of the bankruptcy act and fixed Feb. 14, 1938, as the date for the hearing on appointment of one or more trustees. The petition disclosed that the road would fall short by \$8,465,272 of the amount required to meet maturities, interest and operating expenses to March 1, 1938.

The Erie Railroad's action places in jeopardy a \$45,000,000 investment by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad for 55.6 per cent of the company's stock, it was pointed out in Wall Street.

A report made by the C. & O. to the Securities and Exchange Commission, which disclosed facts not contained in its report to stockholders, showed that \$1,500,000 lent on notes to the Pittston Company, which was formed to segregate the Erie's coal properties, were not paid when they matured on March 1 last. The report to the SEC shows also that the C. & O. invested \$7,687,300 in 381,250 shares of Pittston Company stock.

The report to the SEC does not give effect to stock of the Erie bought recently from the Alleghany Corporation for \$13.25 a share. It does show, however, holdings of 769,800 shares of Erie common stock, bought for \$32,267,915; 151,405 shares of Erie first preferred, bought for \$7,028,914, and 60,195 shares of Erie second preferred stock, bought for \$2,679,715.

The \$1,500,000 loan to the Pittston Company, represented by 5 per cent notes, is considered a good investment by the C. & O. management, according to the report.

**Southern Railway (1-7-38)**—The road desires to substitute common stock of no par value for its present \$100 par value shares, because recent values have made the designated par value "misleading," according to a letter written to the Interstate Commerce Commission by S. R. Prince, general counsel of the railroad, on file with the commission.

The letter was written in answer to a request by Oliver E. Sweet, director of the commission's bureau of finance, for amplification of the Southern's application to substitute 1,298,200 shares of no par value common for its present \$100 par common.

Mr. Prince also stated that the \$100 par value of common might be confusing if the railroad should carry out plans to create a bond issue convertible into common stock. He said:

"It would be preferable for the credit of the company and the marketability of the bonds to have the stock without nominal value, rather than having a par value and a conversion price at a discount therefrom."

#### UTILITIES

**American and Foreign Power (11-13-36)**—See item under Electric Bond and Share.

**American Water Works and Electric (9-17-37)**—The SEC has issued an order making effective a declaration by the company covering the issue and sale in connection with a bank credit of \$6,000,000 of its 3 1/2 per cent promissory notes, of which \$3,000,000 are to be dated on or before Jan. 26 and \$3,000,000 on or before July 15.

The company, which recently obtained approval of the SEC for a voluntary plan to simplify its corporate structure, desired to maintain the credit pending permanent financing of additional improvements to the properties of its subsidiaries. The commission reserved jurisdiction to revoke, not later than June 15, its order in respect to the \$3,000,000 of notes to be dated July 15.

**Consumers Power Company (1-7-38)**—Public offering has been made by a banking group headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and Bonbright & Co., Inc., of a new issue of \$9,000,000 of Consumers Power Company first mortgage 3 1/2 per cent bonds due on Nov. 1, 1967. The bonds were priced at 102 and accrued interest to yield 3.9253 per cent to maturity. It was "new money" borrowing of the type widely discussed as essential to national economic recovery.

Proceeds from the sale, estimated at \$8,908,355, after deducting expenses and exclusive of accrued interest, will be used by the company to pay for or to reimburse its treasury in part for net property additions.

**Detroit Edison Company (2-5-37)**—Coincident with the 1937 annual report of the company, Harry A. Snow, controller, announced that an \$18,000,000 construction and replacement program, the largest since the depression of the last decade, would be undertaken this year.

**Electric Bond and Share (11-12-37)**—Gross income of the company last year rose 14 per cent over 1936, and the surplus available for common dividends was equivalent to 42 cents a share, against 17 cents in the year before. Expenses other than taxes fell 10 per cent and taxes rose 23 per cent. Total expenses accordingly rose 14 per cent, from \$1,761,671 to \$2,010,939.

Current assets on Dec. 31 last were \$18,661,698, rising \$4,050,793 over the year before. C. E. Groesbeck, chairman, and S. R. Inch, president, explained in the report that this gain was due principally to receipt of \$421,500 investment bonds redeemed, to \$2,208,216 surplus income and to receipt of \$1,000,000 from the American and Foreign Power Company, reducing its notes to \$40,700,000.

**Public Service Electric and Gas (10-29-37)**—The company has filed a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 covering \$9,201,100 of 8 per cent first and refunding bonds due in 2037 to be used in exchange on a par-for-par basis for the outstanding capital stock of the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company, the Essex and Hudson Gas Company and the Hudson County Gas Company.

The company also registered \$8,454,100 of 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds due in 2037 to be used in exchange for the outstanding capital stock of the Paterson and Passaic Gas and Electric Company, the Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, the New Brunswick Light, Heat and Power Company and the Newark Consolidated Gas Company.

Both issues are under a plan to merge the above companies into the registrant. No underwriter was named.

**Utilities Power and Light (1-14-38)**—On behalf of certain independent holders of debentures of the company, a new plan for reorganization of the utility has been submitted to the SEC, according to an announcement by Robert N. Golding, counsel for a group of debenture holders.

Mr. Golding said the latest plan differed from the one submitted recently in behalf of the Atlas Corporation in that it provided for actual reorganization rather than "a liquidation of the company."

Under the terms of the plan proffered by Mr. Golding, it is proposed to dispose of all of the company's non-utility assets and to trade or sell various other operating properties of the system to create an integrated system operating in a contiguous territory.

The plan also calls for the acquisition of certain properties to attain this end.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**New Rules on Short Selling**—Taking the initiative to prevent speculative short selling of securities on the Stock Exchanges in a declining market, the Securities and Exchange Commission has ruled that beginning Feb. 8 no person, for his own account or for the account of a customer, shall effect a short sale of any security on the Exchanges at or below the price at which the last sale of the same security was effected. Some exceptions were provided, the most important being odd-lot transactions.

Under the rule, the short-seller would have to make his offer to sell at a price above the market price, where the chances of execution would be negligible. The term short sale was defined by the commission as any sale of a security which the seller does not own, or which is consummated by the delivery of a security borrowed by or for the account of the seller.

The regulation is the first floor trading rule to be made the subject of a commission decree, those now in force on the New York Stock and other Exchanges having been adopted voluntarily by the Exchanges after consultation with the commission.

**New York Curb Exchange**—The SEC has granted applications by the New York Curb Exchange for unlisted trading privileges in twelve bond or debenture issues and denied similar applications seeking the same privileges in seven others.

It was the first major ruling by the commission in the move made by the Curb Exchange to obtain rights to trade in securities of this type which are now dealt in only over the counter.

**Over-the-Counter**—A bill calling for self-regulation of the over-the-counter market under supervision of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which has the backing of the administration, was introduced in the Senate last week by Senator Maloney of Connecticut and will be pressed for passage in the present session of Congress.

Briefly, the program provides for registration with the SEC of a nation-wide association of brokers and dealers in the over-the-counter market and of affiliates of the central organization in various sections of the country. Membership in the national association or an affiliate would be voluntary; safeguards would be set up to assure that no broker or dealer was excluded or

suspended or dismissed except for misconduct and with the sanction of the SEC.

Brokers and dealers who did not desire to join would remain under direct supervision of the SEC under present laws covering control of over-the-counter activities, and would not be excluded from the use of the mails or the instrumentalities of interstate commerce in carrying on transactions.

The heart of the proposed new legislation is in that part of the bill permitting addition of rules and regulations (with the approval of the SEC) which would give preferential business advantages to members of the registered association and its affiliates. These benefits would have to do with commissions, discounts and other trade practices which would not be accorded by the members to brokers and dealers who did not join.

#### CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS

Company	Net Income 1938.	Earnings 1937.	Com. Share 1938.	1937.
Chicago Mail Order Co.				
Year, Jan. 1...	\$518,930	\$991,601	\$1.50	\$2.86
Air Associates, Inc.				
Year, Sept. 30...	83,390	65,033	.77	.55
Allied Mills, Inc.				
12 mos., Dec. 31	1,338,155	2,555,239	h.41	h.28
American Agricultural Chemical:				
6 mos., Dec. 31...	132,647	161,694	.63	.76
American Hide & Leather:				
6 mos., Dec. 31...	*179,486	114,212	...	p.14
Atlas Imperial Diesel Engine Co.:				
Year, Nov. 30...	156,524	5,745	.87	.03
Bastian-Blessing Co.:				
Year, Nov. 30...	456,180	390,211	2.42	2.04
Belding-Corticelli, Ltd.:				
Year, Nov. 30...	103,612	106,770	5.74	6.16
Bliss & Laughlin, Inc.:				
Year, Dec. 31...	659,881	667,583	h.3.67	h.3.94
Caterpillar Tractor:				
n Year, Dec. 31...	10,168,689	9,849,592	5.24	5.07
Crocker-Wheeler Electric Mfg. Co.:				
Year, Dec. 31...	127,283	59,321	.44	.20
Cuneo Press, Inc.:				
10 mos., Oct. 31...	736,208	...	3.69	...
Dow Chemical Co.:				
6 mos., Nov. 30...	2,381,137	...	2.44	...
Famise Corp.:				
Year, Nov. 30...	35,134	32,866	.18	.16
Ferro Enamel Corp.:				
10 mos., Oct. 31...	452,800	...	2.38	...
Fox, Peter, Brewing Co.:				
6 mos., Dec. 31...	102,224	118,885	h.86	h.06
Freeport Sulphur Co.:				
Dec. 31 quarter...	724,382	499,273	.89	.61
n Year, Dec. 31...	2,703,742	2,009,784	3.30	2.43
General Tire & Rubber Co.:				
Year, Nov. 30...	808,913	1,291,011	h.1.25	h.2.53
Grand Rapids Varnish Co.:				
Year, Dec. 31...	161,796	199,345	1.22	1.50
Great Northern Iron Ore Properties:				
Year, Dec. 31...	1,256,428	709,928	.84	.47
Greif Bros. Cooperage Corp.:				
Year, Oct. 31...	674,830	602,375	a.5.84	a.5.34
Heller & Co., Walter E.:				
Year, Dec. 31...	476,075	353,327	h.1.48	h.09
Howe Sound Co.:				
Dec. 31 quarter...	652,888	803,320	1.38	1.75
n Year, Dec. 31...	4,753,044	2,518,984	10.03	5.32
Kayser & Co., Julius:				
Dec. 31 quarter...	102,975	251,757	.23	.60
6 mos., Dec. 31...	304,860	477,353	.71	1.13
Keystone Steel & Wire Co.:				
Dec. 31 quarter...	32,226	153,099	.04	.20
6 mos., Dec. 31...	235,919	378,805	.31	.50
Klein, D. Emil Co., Inc.:				
Year, Dec. 31...	190,497	212,353	h.1.92	h.1.96
Lane Bryant, Inc.:				
6 mos., Nov. 30...	*21,760	80,344	...	.36
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.:				
Year, Dec. 31...	21,375,560	24,207,632	6.34	7.25
Madison Square Garden Corp.:				
Nov. 30 quarter...	147,239	137,448	...	...
6 mos., Nov. 30...	*25,851	*56,114	...	...
Marine Midland Corp.:				
Year, Dec. 31...	4,055,888	4,361,193	h.71	h.81
Martin-Perry Corp.:				
Nov. 30 quarter...	21,223	...	.12	...
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.:				
Dec. 31 quarter...	954,519	842,157	1.20	1.06
9 mos., Dec. 31...	2,711,640	2,631,576	3.40	3.30
Mueller Brass Co.:				
Year, Nov. 30...	801,891	821,000	3.02	3.09
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.:				
Year, Nov. 30...	341,868	454,854	6.89	8.83

Continued on Page 190

#### LIQUOR WINE BEER LICENSES

NOTICE is hereby given that Liquor license #RL7571 has been issued to the undersigned to sell liquor at retail in a restaurant under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 202-204 W. 42d St., New York City, County of New York, for on-premises consumption. GRANT LUNCH CORP., 202-204 West 42d St.

ing quarter, \$36,174,000 in the second quarter, \$28,562,000 in the first quarter and \$20,651,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1936.

Net income for the final quarter was equivalent to \$1.27 a share earned on 3,802,811 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock before providing \$500,000 surtax on undistributed profits. After such provision, the balance was \$1.13 a share, as compared with quarterly requirements of \$1.75 a share. In the third, second and first quarters of 1937 earnings of \$2.79, \$3.43 and \$2.56 a share, respectively, were reported on the common stock, after preferred dividend requirements but before

allotting any part of the \$4,500,000 provided for undistributed surplus taxes out of such earnings. In the last quarter of 1936 the net profit was equal to \$1.65 a share on the common stock. The final quarter of 1937 was the first in which preferred dividend requirements were not covered since the first quarter of 1936.

The drop in earnings in the fourth quarter was substantially greater than the usual seasonal decrease and, as shown by an accompanying chart, seasonally adjusted earnings stood at the lowest level since the first quarter of 1936. Table I gives earnings for the fourth quarter and for the full year as released by the company. Most of the figures shown are subject to adjustment upon completion of the annual audit.

Regarding recent developments, Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board, stated in part as follows:

The declining demand for steel products

Continued on Page 188

# Dividends Declared

Since Previous Issue  
of The Annalist

# and Awaiting Payment

Regular	Pe- Pay- able	Hdtrs. of	Company	Rate. riod. of	Pe- Pay- able	Hdtrs. of	Company	Rate. riod. of	Pe- Pay- able	Hdtrs. of	Company	Rate. riod. of	Pe- Pay- able	Hdtrs. of	Company	Rate. riod. of	Pe- Pay- able	Hdtrs. of	
Alabama Pow \$5 pf. \$1.25	Q 2-2	1-20	Hibbard Spencer Bartlett & Co.	20c M	3-25	3-15	Miss Val Tr (St L.)	25c Q	2-1	1-21	Portland R R Co (Me)	5% gtd cm.	\$2.50	S 2-1	1-15	U S Fire Sec pr pf. \$1.50	2-1	1-27	
Am Book Co. . . . .	\$.15	1-22	Home Insur Co.	25c Q	3-1	2-25	Mission Oil Co. . . . .	\$2.65	2-1	1-20	Princeton Wat (N. J.)	1% pf.	\$1.00	Q 2-1	1-20	U S Fire Insurance . . . . .	50c	2-1	1-21
Am Envel 7% pf A. . . . .	\$1.75	Q 3-1	Homestead Fire Ins. 50c	S 2-1	1-17	Mitchell (JS) & Co. . . . .	2%	3-1	2-16	Puget El Lt Co . . . . .	25c	Q 2-1	1-20	Universal Ins Co . . . . .	25c	Q 3-1	2-15		
Am Envel 7% pf A. . . . .	\$1.75	Q 6-1	Honomu Sugar Co. . . . .	10c M	2-10	2-5	Monmouth Con Wat \$7.50	10c Q	2-15	2-1	Puget Sound Co . . . . .	60c	Q 3-1	1-20	Vincent M. Stuarts Slt. . . . .	60c	3-2	2-19	
Am Envel 7% pf A. . . . .	\$1.75	Q 9-1	Horne, Joseph, Co pf. \$1.50	Q	2-1	1-24	Moore Drop Forg A. \$1.50	Q	2-1	1-20	Waltham W 6% pf. \$1.50	Q	1-31	1-25	Waltham W 6% pf. \$1.50	Q	4-2	3-26	
Am Envel 7% pf A. . . . .	\$1.75	Q 12-1	Horn (A. C) Co 7% non- cum pr. part pf. . . . .	84c Q	3-1	2-15	Mor P B(Bridg.Cn.) . . . . .	75c Q	1-15	1-14	Waltham W 6% pf. \$1.50	Q	7-2	6-25	Waltham W 6% pf. \$1.50	Q	10-3	9-24	
Am Envel 7% pf A. . . . .	\$1.75	Q 1-2	Horn (A. C) Co 7% non- cum 2d part pf. . . . .	84c Q	3-1	2-15	Morris P Bk (Clev.) . . . . .	30c Q	2-5	2-25	Walton (Ch) 8% pf. . . . .	\$2	Q 3-15	2-15	Walton (Ch) 8% pf. . . . .	\$2	2-1	1-15	
Am Envel 7% pf A. . . . .	\$1.75	Q 2-1	Hotel Barbizon, pfc. . . . .	45c Q	3-1	2-15	Mutu Tel C (Hawaii) . . . . .	20c Q	3-15	3-5	Wentworth Mfg pf. . . . .	25c	Q 2-15	2-1	Wentworth Mfg pf. . . . .	30c	2-1	1-21	
Am Re-Insurance . . . . .	40c	Q 2-15	Hutchinson Sung Pl. . . . .	10c M	2-5	1-15	Nation W (Calif.) . . . . .	20c Q	2-1	1-15	W. England Natl Bk (N.Y.) . . . . .	25c	Q 2-1	1-25	W. Va. Pulp & P. pf. \$1.50	Q	2-15	2-1	
Amsterdam City Nat Bk . . . . .	10c	Q 1-31	Hyde Park Breweries As- sociation, Inc. . . . . .	\$.1	3-15	3-4	Nat Bear Mtls Co pf. . . . .	1.75 Q	1-15	1-15	Weymouth L & P. . . . .	63c	Q 1-31	1-20	Will & Baumer Candle pf. \$2	Q	4-1	3-15	
Amsterdam City Nat Bk . . . . .	10c	Q 1-31	Illum & Pow Secur. . . . .	\$.1	2-10	1-31	Nat Cred Co (Seattle) . . . . .	\$1.75 Q	2-1	1-21	Wills & Baumer Co (RC) . . . . .	15c	Q 2-7	2-17	Wills & Baumer Co (RC) . . . . .	15c	2-1	1-20	
Amsterdam City Nat Bk . . . . .	10c	Q 1-31	Indus. Accept Corp. . . . . .	5% ev pf. . . . .	\$.125	Q 12-1	Nat El Weld Mich. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	1-20	Winchendon El Lt. . . . .	\$1	Q 1-31	1-20	Winchendon El Lt. . . . .	\$1	2-1	1-18	
Amsterdam City Nat Bk . . . . .	10c	Q 1-31	Ingleside G Co. . . . . .	1.75 M	1-10	2-12	Nat Oats Co. . . . . .	25c Q	3-1	2-19	Winsted Hos Co. . . . . .	\$1.50	Q 2-1	1-18	Winsted Hos Co. . . . . .	\$1.50	5-2	4-15	
Amsterdam City Nat Bk . . . . .	10c	Q 1-31	Kobacker Stores, Inc. . . . . .	50c	1-28	2-25	Nat Pap & T Co (new) . . . . .	25c Q	2-1	1-31	Winsted Hos Co. . . . . .	\$1.50	Q 8-1	7-15	Winsted Hos Co. . . . . .	\$1.50	11-1	10-15	
Amsterdam City Nat Bk . . . . .	10c	Q 1-31	Lancaster Co Natl Bk (Pa) . . . . .	\$.1	1.25	2-25	Nat Pap & Typ Co 5% pf. . . . .	1.25 S	2-15	1-31	Scranton Lckwna (Scranton, Pa.) . . . . .	.75c Q	2-1	1-18	Scranton Lckwna (Scranton, Pa.) . . . . .	.75c Q	2-1	1-18	
Amsterdam City Nat Bk . . . . .	10c	Q 1-31	Lawbeck Corp 6% pf. \$1.50	Q	2-1	1-22	Nat Pwtr & Lt. . . . .	15c Q	3-1	3-1	Seasoned Invest Inc. . . . . .	\$.125	S 7-30	1-18	Seasoned Invest Inc. . . . . .	\$.125	2-1	1-18	
Amsterdam City Nat Bk . . . . .	10c	Q 1-31	Lee & Cady Co. . . . .	30c	1-28	2-21	Neptune Meter 8% pf. . . . .	25c Q	2-5	2-21	Second Star Royalties Ltd . . . . .	1c	Q 2-1	1-20	Second Star Royalties Ltd . . . . .	1c	2-1	1-20	
Anglo-Cal Nat Bk (San Francisco) . . . . .	15c	Q 7-1	Life Savers Corp. . . . . .	40c	2-1	2-3	No Am Oil Cons. . . . .	25c Q	2-5	2-25	Security First Natl Bk (Los Angeles) . . . . .	\$.10	Q 2-1	1-22	Security First Natl Bk (Los Angeles) . . . . .	\$.10	2-1	1-22	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Liggett & M. Tob. . . . .	\$.1	2-1	2-5	No P Gas \$7 pf. . . . .	75c Q	1-6	1-5	Security Inst Co . . . . .	\$.30	S 2-1	1-22	Security Inst Co . . . . .	\$.30	2-1	1-22	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Liggett & M. Tob. . . . .	\$.1	2-1	2-5	No River Ins Co . . . . .	25c Q	3-10	2-25	Security Royal Corp Ltd . . . . .	6% pf.	Q 2-1	1-20	Security Royal Corp Ltd . . . . .	6% pf.	2-1	1-20	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Loblaw Gro A & B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-10	Noyes (Chas F) Co 6% pf. . . . .	45c Q	2-1	1-24	Security Tr Co (Rochester, N.Y.) . . . . .	.75c Q	2-1	1-20	Security Tr Co (Rochester, N.Y.) . . . . .	.75c Q	2-1	1-20	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Loew's, Inc. . . . . .	\$.1625	2-15	2-25	Oliver Univ Filters Inc. . . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-20	Sherrbrooke, Que. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	1-15	Sherrbrooke, Que. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-10	1-31	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Longfellow Corp. . . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-10	Old Colony Inv Tr. . . . .	20c Q	2-1	2-10	Sierra Pacific Elec. Co. . . . . .	25c Q	2-1	1-20	Sierra Pacific Elec. Co. . . . . .	25c Q	2-1	1-20	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Loewe-W. B. . . . .	\$.125	2-1	2-10	No Am Oil Cons. . . . .	25c Q	2-5	2-25	S Bend Lathe Wks. . . . .	40c Q	2-1	2-15	S Bend Lathe Wks. . . . .	40c Q	2-1	2-15	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Loofe-W. B. . . . .	\$.125	2-1	2-10	No River Ins Co . . . . .	25c Q	3-10	2-25	S. Bend Lathe Wks. . . . .	40c Q	2-1	2-15	S. Bend Lathe Wks. . . . .	40c Q	2-1	2-15	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Ludlow Steel Co. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-10	Noyes (Chas F) Co 6% pf. . . . .	45c Q	2-1	1-24	Sec Ind G&E 4.8% pf. . . . .	\$1.20	Q 2-1	1-24	Sec Ind G&E 4.8% pf. . . . .	\$1.20	2-1	1-24	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Lynch Corp. . . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-10	Oliver Univ Filters Inc. . . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-18	Spencer Kell & Sons. . . . .	40c Q	3-10	2-25	Spencer Kell & Sons. . . . .	40c Q	2-1	1-25	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Old Colony Inv Tr. . . . .	20c Q	2-1	2-18	Standard Trust Co. . . . .	1.25	Q 2-1	1-20	Standard Trust Co. . . . .	1.25	2-1	1-20	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Oliver Univ Filters Inc. . . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-18	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Omnibus Corp. . . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-18	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Oppenheimer Corp. . . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-18	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Orwell Int Glass Co. . . . . .	20c Q	2-1	2-18	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Owens-Ill Glass Co. . . . . .	20c Q	2-1	2-18	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Parkers (C) Inc. 5% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-15	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Parker (C) Inc. 5% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-15	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Parkers (C) Inc. 5% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-15	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Parkers (C) Inc. 5% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-15	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Parkers (C) Inc. 5% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-15	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Parkers (C) Inc. 5% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-15	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Parkers (C) Inc. 5% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-15	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-5	Parkers (C) Inc. 5% pf. . . . .	\$.150 Q	2-1	2-15	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	Stouffer Corp. B. . . . .	25c Q	2-1	2-12	
Appleton Co. . . . . .	\$.15	Q 2-1	Magnin (1) & C. 6% pf. . . . .																





35 BRITISH EXCHANGE RATES ON PARIS EXCHANGE										
(In francs—average price per day)										
1938 1937										
Jan. Dec. Nov. Oct. Sept.	High. Low. High. Low. High. Low. High. Low. High. Low.	149.46 147.16 147.17 146.59 146.47	150.97 147.13 147.16 146.29 146.09	150.31 147.17 147.16 146.21 155.68	147.15 147.16 146.24 144.79 144.70	150.14 147.18 147.14 146.89 144.63	151.73 147.18 147.11 146.89 144.60	153.33 147.11 148.11 146.89 144.60	148.11 146.89 146.89 144.60 144.60	
1938 1937	High. Low. High. Low. High. Low. High. Low. High. Low.	147.28 147.16 105.16 105.13 147.16 105.16 105.13	147.40 147.28 105.15 105.13 147.45 105.15 105.13	150.97 148.77 105.16 105.13 150.97 148.77 105.16 105.13	147.15 147.16 146.24 144.79 147.15 147.16 146.24 144.79	147.18 147.14 146.89 144.63 147.18 147.14 146.89 144.63	147.11 146.89 146.89 144.60 147.11 146.89 146.89 144.60	148.77 148.77 105.16 105.13 148.77 148.77 105.16 105.13	148.77 148.77 105.16 105.13 148.77 148.77 105.16 105.13	148.77 148.77 105.16 105.13 148.77 148.77 105.16 105.13

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY  
(All quotations cable rates unless otherwise noted)

Week Ended									
Par.	Country and Unit.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
8.2397	England (sovereign)	\$5.00	\$4.99	\$5.00	\$4.99	\$4.91	\$4.90	\$4.90	\$4.90
8.2397	Australia (sovereign)	4.00	3.99	4.00	3.99	3.93	3.92	3.92	3.92
8.2397	So. Africa (sovereign)	4.99	4.99	5.00	4.99	4.91	4.90	4.90	4.90
0.0634	France (franc)	0.0337	0.0329	0.0323	0.0322	0.0467	0.0466	0.0466	0.0466
0.0526	Italy (lira)	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526
4.0332	Germany (reichsmark)	4.029	4.027	4.033	4.023	4.024	4.022	4.022	4.022
1.6931	Canada (dollar)	1.0000	1.0000	0.9996	0.9993	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989
3.2669	Switzerland (franc)	2.3113	2.3094	2.3116	2.3073	2.2969	2.289	2.289	2.289
0.220	Greece (drachma)	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.0090	0.0090	0.0090	0.0090
4.537	Sweden (krona)	2.5775	2.5742	2.5794	2.5722	2.5324	2.527	2.527	2.527
4.537	Denmark (krone)	2.233	2.2307	2.225	2.2271	2.193	2.1881	2.1881	2.1881
2.2824	Austria (schilling)	1.891	1.890	1.893	1.890	1.871	1.871	1.871	1.871
1.894	Poland (zloty)	1.901	1.900	1.902	1.899	1.896	1.896	1.896	1.896
0.315	Czechoslovakia (crown)	0.0351	0.0351	0.0351	0.0351	0.0349	0.0349	0.0349	0.0349
0.296	Yugoslavia (dinar)	0.0236	0.0236	0.0235	0.0235	0.0233	0.0233	0.0233	0.0233
0.0748	Portugal (escudo)	0.0456	0.0457	0.0457	0.0457	0.0449	0.0449	0.0449	0.0449
0.0101	Rumania (leu)	0.0075	0.0075	0.0075	0.0075	0.0075	0.0075	0.0075	0.0075
2.261	Hungary (pengo)	1.993	1.995	1.995	1.995	1.975	1.975	1.975	1.975
0.426	Finland (markka)	0.0221	0.0221	0.0221	0.0221	0.0217	0.0217	0.0216	0.0216
6.180	India (rupee)	3.776	3.773	3.779	3.774	3.714	3.707	3.707	3.707
3.379	Hong Kong (silver dol.)	3.134	3.131	3.135	3.130	3.067	3.065	3.065	3.065
5.000	Manila (silver peso)	5.260	5.260	5.260	5.260	5.050	5.050	5.050	5.050
9.613	Straits Settlements (dollar)	5.875	5.870	5.875	5.870	5.775	5.762	5.762	5.762
8.4396	Japan (yen)	2.908	2.906	2.912	2.908	2.873	2.858	2.858	2.858
1.6479	Colombia (gold peso)	5.650	5.600	5.600	5.600	5.650	5.625	5.625	5.625
1.6335	Argentina (paper peso)	2.940	2.935	2.940	2.930	3.045	3.020	3.020	3.020
0.0625	Brazil (paper milreis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.260	Free inland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.060	Chile (gold peso)	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519
4.740	Peru (sol)	2.475	2.450	2.462	2.442	2.615	2.550	2.550	2.550
1.7510	Uruguay (gold peso)	0.5500	0.5300	0.5600	0.5600	0.5650	0.5650	0.5650	0.5650
8.8440	Mexico (silver peso)	0.2780	0.2780	0.2780	0.2780	0.2780	0.2780	0.2780	0.2780

†Closing rate. \*Demand rate.

†Demand rate. \*Rate not available.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY  
Cable Transfer Rates

Jan. 26.	Jan. 25.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 20.
England: High.....	\$4.991	\$4.991	\$4.991	\$4.991	\$5.00
Low.....	4.991	4.991	4.991	4.991	4.991
Last.....	4.991	4.991	4.991	4.991	4.991
France: High.....	0.3256	0.3256	0.3233	0.3233	0.3233
Low.....	0.3256	0.3256	0.3233	0.3233	0.3233
Last.....	0.3256	0.3256	0.3233	0.3233	0.3233
Italy: High.....	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526
Low.....	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526
Last.....	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526	0.0526
Germany: High.....	0.4027	0.4027	0.4028	0.4028	0.4028
Low.....	0.4027	0.4027	0.4028	0.4028	0.4028
Last.....	0.4027	0.4027	0.4028	0.4028	0.4028
Holland: High.....	0.5574	0.5574	0.5573	0.5573	0.5573
Low.....	0.5574	0.5574	0.5573	0.5573	0.5573
Last.....	0.5574	0.5574	0.5573	0.5573	0.5573
Belgium: High.....	0.1884	0.1884	0.1884	0.1884	0.1884
Low.....	0.1884	0.1884	0.1884	0.1884	0.1884
Last.....	0.1884	0.1884	0.1884	0.1884	0.1884
Switzerland: High.....	0.2311	0.2310	0.2311	0.2311	0.2311
Low.....	0.2311	0.2310	0.2311	0.2311	0.2311
Last.....	0.2311	0.2310	0.2311	0.2311	0.2311
Canada: High.....	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Low.....	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Last.....	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

## †Closing rate. \*Demand rate.

†Demand rate.

\*Rate not available.

†Demand rate.

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

## Bid and Asked Quotations of Jan. 22 for Issues Not Traded In

Earnings per share for **Standard Statistics Company of New York**: **Light face**—Calendar years 1886 and 1887 or earlier. **Full face**—All current earnings, but not including fiscal years ended prior to Jan. 31, 1887 or 1886. **Blank** means figures not available. **b**—Parent company only. **d**—Detroit. **g**—Initial dividend.

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## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

**Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Light face-Calendar years 1936 and 1937 or 1938. Bold face-All current earnings, but not including fiscal years ended prior to Jan. 31, 1937 or 1938.**

Jan. 22.

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## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Saturday, Jan. 22

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

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# Bond Transactions — New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 22

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Quotations after decimal point represent 32ds of a point.

### TREASURY BONDS

	Sales	Range '37	Sales	Range '37
	in 1000s.	High.	in 1000s.	High.
Range 37-'38			Net	
High.			in 1000s.	
Low.			High.	
107.27 104.20 33% 43-40 June	80	106.13 106.9 106.12 + .3	33	26 1/2
108.24 104.24 34% 43-41 Mch.	13	107.12 107.10 107.10 + .4	188	107 1/2
108.24 104.24 34% 41	14	107.22 107.18 107.18 + .5	100	103 1/2
110.18 104.28 34% 47-43 reg.	37	108.19 108.10 108.15 + .15	244	106 1/2
109.6 105.24 34% 47-43	2	108.12 108.12 108.12 + .29	65	104 1/2
109.26 104.20 34% 45-48 reg.	45	108.6 108.6 107.26 107.26 + .6	124	104 1/2
108.1 104.16 20% 45-48	4	108.1 108.1 107.26 107.26 + .29	51	104 1/2
109.25 104 34% 46-44 reg.	62	107.31 107.24 107.27 + .8	44	103 1/2
109.1 104.10 34% 46-44 reg.	8	107.28 107.28 107.28 + .16	117	104 1/2
115.20 109.12 48 54-44	223	111.11 111.23 111.23 + .12	113	106 1/2
108.18 100.18 23% 47-45	449	104.29 104.19 104.21 + .4	110	104 1/2
103.26 101.27 23% 48-45 reg.	130	103.20 103.9 103.10 + .1	46	101 1/2
104.9 107.17 23% 53 46	41	111.22 111.15 111.16 + .6	45	100 1/2
105.20 109.10 23% 48-45	21	108.16 108.16 108.12 + .29	124	102 1/2
105.24 104.20 34% 49-46	59	106.28 106.22 106.28 + .1	51	101 1/2
121.14 113.16 48 52-47	25	117.24 117.29 117.23 + .7	51	105 1/2
104.16 99.24 28 51-48	165	102.29 102.19 102.22 + .3	66	102 1/2
105.18 102.24 34% 52-49	40	106.20 106.15 106.15 + .12	57	101 1/2
101.22 96.26 28 53-49	739	100.8 99.26 99.26 + .9	57	100 1/2
103.17 98.4 28 54-51	768	101.30 101.14 101.15 + .7	38	99 1/2
106.28 101 38 55-51	103	104.20 104.15 104.15 + .6	56	103 1/2
104.30 99 28 60-55	580	102.23 102.23 102.10 + .3	24	100 1/2
103.18 98 24% 59-56	258	101.20 101.16 101.16 + .5	52	99 1/2

### FEEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE BONDS

	Sales	Range '37	Sales	Range '37
	in 1000s.	High.	in 1000s.	High.
105.23 101.8 3s 47-42	36	104.26 104.16 104.18 + .1	58	103 1/2
104.10 98.4 28 47-42	87	103.17 103.13 103.11 + .15	52	102 1/2
106.10 101.7 3s 44-44	125	104.30 104.16 104.22 + .12	54	103 1/2
103.17 100.11 3s 49-44	131	104.12 103.24 103.24 + .20	51	102 1/2

### HOME OWNERS LOAN BONDS

	Sales	Range '37	Sales	Range '37
	in 1000s.	High.	in 1000s.	High.
103.2 98.28 23% 49-39	90	102.14 101.27 101.27 + .16	58	101 1/2
102.31 98.16 21% 44-42	197	102.4 101.20 101.20 + .12	52	101 1/2
105.3 99.24 23% 52-44	216	104.15 104.14 104.14 + .10	51	101 1/2

### DOMESTIC BONDS

	Sales	Range '37	Sales	Range '37
	in 1000s.	High.	in 1000s.	High.
106 90 ADAMS EXP 48 48	10	94 94 94 + %	58	22
105 93% Adams Exp 41/2 48 st	16	101 99 100 + 1	116	101 1/2
110 91 Ad & G Sou 43-43	5	102% 101% 101% + 6%	117	104 1/2
107 90 Al & G Sou 34-43	2	90 90 90 + 1	114	101 1/2
101 68% Alleghany 5s 44	85	76 724 724 + 1/2	104	101 1/2
96 59 Alleghany 5s 49	73	66 63 63 + 4/2	105	101 1/2
72 24 Alleghany 5s 50 st	1108	34% 29 31 + 3/1	108	94 1/2
112 10 Allegh Val 48 42	15	108 107 107 + 3/6	108	94 1/2
101 90 All Strd 41/2 50	3	90% 90% 90% + 1/1	108	104 1/2
100 82% All Strd 41/2 51	11	85 84 84 + 3	107	104 1/2
96 58 Alli Chain 45 52	224	105% 104% 105% + 1/2	107	104 1/2
87 51% Am & For 4s 2030	37	98% 97% 98% + 2/2	107	104 1/2
100 99 Am Int Cm 53 48	13	99 97 98 + 1/2	106	104 1/2
100 99 Am Int Cm 53 49	10	103 103 103 + 1/2	107	104 1/2
106 86% Am Int Cm 53 50	20	104 103 103 + 1/2	108	104 1/2
114 11 Am T & T 51/2 43	50	113% 113% 113% + 1	108	104 1/2
102 94 Am T & T 51/2 43	139	101% 100% 101% + 1/6	109	104 1/2
102 94 Am T & T 51/2 43	159	101% 100% 101% + 1/6	111	105% 105% 105% + 1/6
200 95 Am T Fdr cv 50	4	106 105 105 + 1/2	116	102% 102% 102% + 1/2
110 91 Am W W & E 65	105	95 94 94 + 1/2	107	104 1/2
107 99% Anaconda C 41/2 50	86	105 103% 103% + 1/4	108	104 1/2
42 23 Am C Ndt deb 67	13	29 29 29 + 1/2	109	104 1/2
74 30% Am Int Arb 45	4	30 30 30 + 1/2	110	104 1/2
99 94 Am Int Arb 45	93	93 93 93 + 1/2	111	104 1/2
100 94 Am Int Arb 45 50	70	93 92 92 + 1/2	112	104 1/2
118 106% Am T & S F 49 50	224	109% 107% 107% + 1/4	113	104 1/2
102 94 Am T & S F 49 51	139	101% 100% 101% + 1/6	114	104 1/2
112 100 Am T & S F 49 51 st	133	103 101 101 + 1/2	115	104 1/2
110 101 Am T & S F 49 51 st	15	102 101 101 + 1/2	116	104 1/2
109 101 Am T & S F 49 51 st	3	102 101 101 + 1/2	117	104 1/2
101 101 Am T & S F 49 60	2	101 101 101 + 1/2	118	104 1/2
111 103 Am T & S F cv 41/2 48	109	104% 103% 103% + 1/4	119	104 1/2
113 104 Am T & S F cv 41/2 48	32	104 103 103 + 1/2	120	104 1/2
107 103 Am T & S F cv 41/2 50 M	1	103 103 103 + 1/2	121	104 1/2
118 106% Am T & S F 49 50	224	109% 107% 107% + 1/4	122	104 1/2
105 17% Am T & S F 49 50	69	92 89 89 + 2/2	123	104 1/2
112 100 Am T & S F 49 50	103	103 103 103 + 1/2	124	104 1/2
110 101 Am T & S F 49 50	106	105 105 105 + 1/2	125	104 1/2
109 101 Am T & S F 49 51	106	105 105 105 + 1/2	126	104 1/2
116 111 Am & Aro 45 53	10	112 111 111 + 1	127	104 1/2
103 94 Beech Creek 33% 51	1	99 99 99 + 1/2	128	104 1/2
121 115% Bell T Pm 58 48 B	20	119% 118% 118% + 1/4	129	104 1/2
131 120% Bell T Pm 58 60 C	42	127% 126% 127% + 1/2	130	104 1/2
106 94% Bell Stl 41/2 60	115	104% 104% 104% + 1/2	131	104 1/2
99 94% Bell Stl 41/2 60	138	104% 104% 104% + 1/2	132	104 1/2
94 94% Boston & Me 4s 47 J 1	23	98 98 98 + 1/2	133	104 1/2
95 94% Boston & Me 4s 55	94	88 84 84 + 1/2	134	104 1/2
34 81 Boston & N Y Ar L 4s 45	11	11% 11% 11% + 1	135	104 1/2
105 97% Bkly Edi 34% 66	62	104 103% 103% + 1/2	136	104 1/2
104 44% Bkly Man Tr 4s 66	115	60 54 54 + 1/2	137	104 1/2
115 74 Bkly Man Tr 4s 66	102	106 106 106 + 1/2	138	104 1/2
105 100% Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	40	107% 106% 107% + 1/2	139	104 1/2
105 100% Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	73	61 60 60 + 1/2	140	104 1/2
105 100% Bkly Un Gas 5s 57	1	71 69 69 + 1/2	141	104 1/2
108 87 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	71	95 94 94 + 1/2	142	104 1/2
112 108% Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	104 104 104 + 1/2	143	104 1/2
108 108% Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	104 104 104 + 1/2	144	104 1/2
108 108% Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	104 104 104 + 1/2	145	104 1/2
108 108% Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	104 104 104 + 1/2	146	104 1/2
108 108% Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	104 104 104 + 1/2	147	104 1/2
108 108% Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	104 104 104 + 1/2	148	104 1/2
108 108% Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	104 104 104 + 1/2	149	104 1/2
108 108% Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	104 104 104 + 1/2	150	104 1/2
108 108% Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	104 104 104 + 1/2	151	104 1/2
108 108% Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	104 104 104 + 1/2	152	104 1/2
108 108% Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	104 104		

**Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued**

## Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range '37 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.				Net Chge.	Range '37 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.				Net Chge.	Range '37 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.				
43 1/2 121/2 San Paolo St 8s 50	11	12	12	12	1/2	78 1/2 43 1/2 TAIWAN E F 5 1/2% 71	29	52 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	-1 1/2	72 1/2 43 1/2 Uruguay 8s 16	26	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	-1/2
44 1/2 125/2 San Paolo St 8s 56	13	13	13	13	0	80 1/2 43 1/2 Tokyo City 5 1/2% 61	57	54 1/2	51 1/2	54 1/2	-1/2	70 1/2 46 1/2 Uruguay 6s 22	19	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	-1/2
98 9/2 San Paolo St 8s 60	23	22	22	22	-1/2	83 1/2 49 1/2 Tokyo Ei Li 16 53	186	55 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2	-1 1/2	70 1/2 47 1/2 Uruguay 6s 44	2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-1/2
34 1/2 9/2 San Paolo St 8s 68	10	10	10	10	0	100 1/2 49 1/2 Tyrol Hy El F 7s 52	3	96	94	94	-1	53 1/2 47 1/2 Uruguay 6s 79	18	52 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	-2
33 1/2 25 Serbe Cts St 8s 62	11	12	12	12	1/2	97 1/2 69 UJIGAWA E F 7s 45	4	72 1/2	70	72 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100 1/2 88 VIENNA CITY 6s 52	8	100	99 1/2	99 1/2	-1/2
33 1/2 24 Serbe Cts St 7s 62	86	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1 1/2	33 1/2 22 Un Sti Wt 6 1/2% 51 A	2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1	62 1/2 39 VIENNA CITY 7s 58	30	61 1/2	58 1/2	61 1/2	-1/2
73 50/4 50/4 Siemens & H 6 1/2% 51	9	64	62	64	+ 1/2	32 1/2 19 1/2 Un Sti Wt 6 1/2% 47 A	5	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1/2	19 1/2 32 Un Sti Wt 6 1/2% 51 C	7	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1
60 1/2 40/4 Silesia Prov 7s 58	51	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	-1/2	32 1/2 23 1/2 Un Sti Wt 6 1/2% 51 C	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1	86 1/2 51 1/2 YOKOHAMA 6s 61	85	57 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2	-3 1/2
106 101/4 Sydney 5 1/2% 55	11	104	103 1/2	104	-1/2	117 1/2 45 1/2 Gt At & P ny (6 1/2%)	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	-1/2	117 1/2 45 1/2 Gt At & P ny (6 1/2%)	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	-1/2

## Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 22

Stocks and bonds marked with a dagger are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

1937—Stock and Dividend  
in Dollars. Net  
High. Low. Last. Chge. Sales.

## Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Stock and Dividend										Stock and Dividend										Stock and Dividend									
High.	Low.	in Dollars.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.	High.	Low.	in Dollars.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.	High.	Low.	in Dollars.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.			
7 1/4	5 1/2	Nat. Service pf		11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	100	12 1/2	11 1/2	Spene Shoe (1.20g)		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/4	300	125	11 1/2	Bell Tel Can 5s 60 C.		2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—	1/2		
27 1/2	25	Nat Sti Car (1/2g)		37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 2/8	250	41 1/2	41 1/2	Stahl-Meyer		11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	200	145	12 1/2	Beth Tel 5s 60 C.		16	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	—	1/2		
24 1/2	22	Nat Sug Ref (2)		17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	— 1	300	14 1/2	14 1/2	Standard Brew		7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	600	99	7 3/4	Birmingham El 4 1/2s 68		20	85	82	82	—	2%		
12 1/2	11	Nat Trans (1g)		8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	— 1/4	300	23 1/2	23 1/2	Std. Car & S co (1.60g)		17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2	300	88 1/2	55 1/2	Birmingham Gas 5s 59		2	62	62	62	—	2%		
31 1/2	14	Nat Tunnel & Mine		3	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	5,500	16	16	Std C & S co (1.60g)		18	18	18	— 1/2	200	101 1/2	83 1/2	Broad Riv P 5s 54		3	87	87	87	—	1/2		
37	34	Nat Un Rad		1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	— 1/4	2,100	63 1/2	9 1/2	Stand Inv pf		14	14	14	—	100	104 1/2	101	CAN NOR P 5s 53		7	102 1/2	103	103	—	1/2		
28 1/2	10 1/2	Navarro Oil (40a)		13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	— 1/4	100	21 1/2	18	Std Oil Ky (1a)		18	18	18	— 1/2	1,000	114 1/2	102	Can Pac 6s 42		48	108 1/2	106 1/2	107	—	1/2		
58	56	N E Pw As 6% pf (6)		42	41	41	+ 1/2	200	45	16	Std Oil Ohio (1a)		21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	1,700	105 1/2	91	Care P & L 5s 56		34	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	—	1/2		
104 1/2	94 1/2	New Eng T & T (64g)		10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2	50	105 1/2	99 1/2	Std Pow & Lt		11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	50	115	11 1/2	Cedar Rap Mfg 5s 53		5	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	—	1/2		
30 8	27	N H Clock		9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	— 1/4	200	7 1/2	1	Std Pow & L B.		11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	100	105	99	Cen III P 5s 56 E.		17	101	99 1/2	99 1/2	—	1/2		
94 1/2	53	N J Zinc (41g)		7	7	7	— 1/2	800	27	16	Std Pow & L B.		11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	300	104 1/2	95	Cen III P 5s 68 G.		30	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	—	1/2		
5	14	N Mex & Aris		1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	— 1/4	200	63 1/2	9 1/2	Stand Inv pf		14	14	14	—	100	104 1/2	87 1/2	Std Pow & L B.		55	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	—	1/2		
135 5/2	102	Newmton Min (3a)		68	64	64	— 6	1,400	63 1/2	9 1/2	Stand Inv pf		14	14	14	—	1,300	104 1/2	101	Starrett Br Ss (1.42g)		1	91	91	91	—	1/2		
34	22	N Y & Hon Ss (4.42g)		29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4	150	13 1/2	1	Std Pow & Lt		18	18	18	— 1/2	1,300	104 1/2	95	Steri Al Fr (1.20g)		400	104 1/2	95	95	—	1/2		
16	3 1/2	N Y Ormibus war		9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	— 1/4	200	7 1/2	1	Std Pow & Lt		18	18	18	—	100	104 1/2	95	Steri Al Fr (1.20g)		400	104 1/2	95	95	—	1/2		
15 1/2	8	N Y Merchant (80)		9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	— 1/4	100	7 1/2	1	Std Pow & Lt		18	18	18	—	100	104 1/2	95	Steri Pow & Lt		400	104 1/2	95	95	—	1/2		
105 1/2	86	N Y P & L 30 pf (6)		93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	+ 1/2	20	7 1/2	1	Std Pow & Lt		18	18	18	—	100	104 1/2	95	Std Pow & Lt		400	104 1/2	95	95	—	1/2		
112 1/2	67	N Y Shrub (7 pf)		101	100	100	—	560	25	5	Stand Inv pf		18	18	18	—	100	104 1/2	95	Std Pow & Lt		400	104 1/2	95	95	—	1/2		
12	10	N Y Transit (1g)		9	8	8	+ 1/2	100	25	2	Stand Inv pf		18	18	18	—	100	104 1/2	95	Std Pow & Lt		400	104 1/2	95	95	—	1/2		
65	14	N Y Wat Sve pf		18	16	17	+ 1/2	60	25	2	Stand Inv pf		18	18	18	—	100	104 1/2	95	Std Pow & Lt		400	104 1/2	95	95	—	1/2		
16	10	Ning Hud P (40g)		81	79	79	+ 2	8,400	50	31	Sunray Oil (34g)		31	31	31	+ 1/2	3,200	104 1/2	103	Sunray Oil cv pf (28g)		110	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	—	1/2		
100	69 1/2	Ning Hud 1 pf (5) xd		75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	+ 2	225	119	98	Sup F Cen B (14g)		11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	150	116 1/2	104 1/2	Swiss Am El pf		1	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	1/2		
1/2	1/2	Ning Hud B war		1	1	1	—	200	119	98	Swiss Am El pf		11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	150	116 1/2	104 1/2	Swiss Am El pf		1	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	1/2		
16	4	Nia Sh M (60g)		6	5	6	—	500	119	98	Swiss Am El pf		11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	150	116 1/2	104 1/2	Swiss Am El pf		1	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	1/2		
98	88	Nia Sh M pf (A)		89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	— 1/2	25	119	98	Swiss Am El pf		11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	150	116 1/2	104 1/2	Swiss Am El pf		1	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	1/2		
62	30	Nile Bore (1g)		38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 3	400	119	98	Nipis' Miss (37g)		1	1	1	—	400	119	98	Nipis' Miss (37g)		1	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	1/2		
112 1/2	22	Norm Elec (40g)		4	4	4	—	400	119	98	Norm Elec (40g)		1	1	1	—	400	119	98	Norm Elec (40g)		1	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	1/2		
77	36	No Am L & P pf		37	36	36	+ 1/2	1,150	119	98	No Am L & P pf		1	1	1	—	1,150	119	98	No Am L & P pf		1	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	1/2		
51 1/2	48	No Am L & P pf (6)		92	89	89	+ 1/2	100	119	98	No Am L & P pf (6)		1	1	1	—	100	119	98	No Am L & P pf (6)		1	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	1/2		
103 1/2	71	No Ind P 5% pf (6)		65	62	62	+ 1/2	100	119	98	No Ind P 5% pf (6)		1	1	1	—	100	119	98	No Ind P 5% pf (6)		1	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	1/2		
103 1/2	71	No Ind P 7% pf (7)		77	74</td																								

## Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range '37 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net	Range '37 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net	Range '37 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net	
92 60 N Ori P S 49 A	22	71%	66%	67	- 4%		47 21% Schulte R E 65 51	2	23%	22%	23%	+ 7%		114 101 West Pa. Tract 5s 60	1	103%	103%	103%	+ 1%		
95 85 N Ori P S 42 st	17	91	89%	91	+ 1%		103% 94% Scripps 5 1/2 43	10	101%	100%	101	-		99 75 W Tex Ut 5s 57 A	55	89%	87	85	- 2%		
113 110% N Y & West Lt 58 54	1	112%	112%	112%	-		50 42 Scullin S 61 51	20	41%	40%	40	- 1%		103 102 W Un G&E 5 1/2 50 A	15	105%	105%	105%	+ 1%		
104 100 N Y & West Lt 48 2004	1	104%	104%	104	- 1%		105 101% Shaw W P 4 1/2 67 A	15	104%	103%	104	-		107 104% Wh Min L&P 5s 44	3	106%	105%	105%	- 1%		
104 104% N Y & West Lt 54 50	5	95%	94%	95	- 1%		104% 101% Shaw W P 4 1/2 70 D	17	104%	103%	104	+ 1%		102 89% Wh P. & L 66 A	21	96	94%	94%	- 1%		
104 96 N Y St E & G 48 67	50	107%	107%	107	- 3%		72 58% Sher-Wye 6s 47	4	104%	104	104	-		107 103% YAD RIV P 5s 41	15	105%	105%	105	+ 1%		
100 75 Nor Am L & P 51 80	28	97%	95	96%	- 2%		109% 77 S E P & L 66 2025 A	94	94%	91%	91	- 3%		100% 70 York Rys 5s 37	3	70	70	70	-		
69 72 Nor Cos U 51 48 A	4	79%	78	78	- 2%		101 70 South Car Pow 5s 57	5	77%	74	77	+ 3%									
108 106% Nor Ind G & E 65 52	2	108	108	108	+ 1%		107 103 So Cal Ed 3 1/2 45	41	106%	106	106	- 1%									
105% 95 Nor Ind Pub S 58 69	15	100	99	100	+ 1%		108 99% So Cal Ed 3 1/2 60 B	5	105%	104%	104	- 1%									
107 95 Nor Ind Pb S 58 66 C	22	98	98	98	- 2%		110% 104% So Cal Ed 4 1/2 68	2	109%	108%	108	- 1%									
104% 89% Nor Ind P 8 4 1/2 70 E	26	93	93	91	- 1%		102 87 Southwest A Tel 51 61 A	17	55%	54%	55	- 1%									
105% 101% Norwest El 66 45 st	16	104%	103	103	- 1%		104% 90 Southwest L & P 55 7 A	1	95	95	95	+ 2%									
103 81 Norwest P S 58 57	7	89%	88	89	+ 2%		106 98% Southwest Pub S 65 45 A	11	104%	102%	102	- 2%									
113% 101% OGDEN GAS 5s 45	17	104	103	104	-		28 98% 97%	97%						77 50 DANZIG PT 6 1/2 52	31	58	54	58	+ 5		
108 104% Ohio Pow 4 1/2 52 B	4	107	106	107	+ 1%		93 104% Stand G & E 65 35	13	52%	50	50	- 2%		104 101% FIN R M B 5s 61 st	15	102%	102%	102%	- 3%		
106 103% Ohio Pow 4 1/2 56 D	8	106%	105	106	- 1%		95 42 Stand G & E 65 35 et	16	51	48%	48%	- 3%		96 93 First Bob Gl W 5s 57	1	95	95	95	-		
108% 79 Ohio Nat Gas 5s 46	23	92	88	88	- 2%		95 42 Stand G & E 65 35 cv	13	50%	48%	48%	- 2%									
100% 92 Ohio N G 4 1/2 51 A	47	98%	98%	98%	- 1%		95 42 Stand G & E 65 35 et	22	51	49	49	- 2%									
100 72 Ohio P & Wat 5s 48	2	77	77	77	- 3%		106% 102% Superpower III 4 1/2 70	6	106	105%	106	+ 1%									
108 102 PAC COAST POW 5s 40	8	103	103	103	-		106% 102% Superpower III 4 1/2 68	2	106	106	106	-									
119 113% PAC G & E 41 B	10	116%	116%	116	+ 1%									25 17 GER C MUN 7s 47	5	20%	20%	20%	- 3%		
102% 84% Pac Inv 5s 48 A	1	87	87	87	- 1%									25 17 GER C MUN 6s 47	6	20%	20%	20%	- 3%		
93% 51 Pac P & L 55	38	66%	65	65	- 1%									62 43 Guan & Wes 5s 58	4	56	56	56	+ 1		
38 30 Park Lex Lhd 3s 64	7	34%	33	32	- 1%									25 17 HANOV ST 6 1/2 49	1	19	19	19	- 1%		
105% 54 Pen Cen P & L 4 1/2 77	39	88	86%	88	+ 1%									26 17 Hanover City 7s 39	2	20	20	20	- 1%		
103 84% Pen El 41 F	3	86%	86%	86%	- 1%																
106 89 Pen-Oh Ed 5 1/2 56	6	92	92	92	- 4%																
105% 56 Pen-Oh Ed 5 1/2 56	33	89%	89%	89%	- 1%																
105 105 Pen-Oh Ed 5 1/2 47 C	10	107%	107%	107%	- 1%																
106% 100% Pen Pub S 58 54 D	103	103%	103%	103%	- 1%																
111% 107% Pen Wat & P 5s 40	10	108%	107%	108%	+ 1%																
100 76 Tex Gas L & C 81 B	21	91	89%	89%	- 1%																
30% 54% Peop L & C 75 79	14	9	81%	81%	- 1%																
113 108% Phila El P 5 1/2 72	9	112%	111%	112	-																
99% 73 Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	1	78	78	78	-																
77 52 Pied El 6 1/2 60 A	12	60%	58	58	- 2%																
85 52 Portmane Ed 5 1/2 50	5	58	58	58	-																
108 108% Portmane Ed 5 1/2 50	4	107%	106%	107%	- 1%																
81 57 Potrogo Suf 7s 47 st	2	65	65	65	+ 5																
104 96 Pw Cos Can 4 1/2 59 B	3	100%	100%	100%	-																
105 100 Pub S N III 4 1/2 78 D	15	104%	104	104	+ 1%																
112 107% Pub S N III 5s 56	1	111%	111%	111%	- 1%																
106 103% Pub S N III 5s 66 C	1	106	106	106	+ 1%																
104% 101% Pub S N III 4 1/2 80 E	1	101%	101%	101%	- 1%																
104 100% Pub S N III 5s 81 F	7	106	104%	106	+ 1%																
104 100% Pub S N III 4 1/2 60 I	29	133%	132	133%	+ 2%																
147 128% Pub S N III 62 et	101	75	75	75	-																
105% 94 Pub S N Okla 4s 66 A	31	100%	100	100	- 1%																
98% 60% Pub S P & L 5 1/2 49	116	69%	68	64	- 4%																
96 57 Pub S P & L 5 1/2 50 C	14	65%	63	63	- 2%																
92% 54% Pub S P & L 4 1/2 50 D	12	63	59	59	- 3%																
101% 104% SAFE HAR W 4 1/2 79	13	109%	109	109	-																
18% 7 St L St Gas & C 6s 47	22	11%	11	11	- 1%																
107 100% San Ant P S 5s 58 B	13	103%	103%	103%	-																

## U. S. Steel's Income Highest Since 1930

Continued from Page 173

In 1930 the net income was \$104,421,571, or \$9.12 a share on the common stock.

From 1931 to 1935, inclusive, deficits were reported after preferred dividend requirements and from 1932 to 1934 the corporation's charges were not earned.

TABLE I. QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL EARNINGS

FOURTH QUARTER

1937. 1936.

\*Net earnings ..... \$18,716,056 \$36,594,063

Depreciation, etc. .... 13,568,039 14,821,658

†Sundry adjustments... 655,366 110,393

Balance for charges. \$5,803,883 \$21,882,798

Int. charges of subs.... 1,222,038 1,228,655

Int. charges of corp.... 3,362 3,363

Net income ..... \$4,577,983 \$20,650,780

Prov. for surplus tax. 5

Friday, January 28, 1938

## THE ANNALIST

Week Ended

## Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Saturday, Jan. 22

## DEAN WITTER &amp; CO.

MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS

Members New York Stock Exchange

San Francisco Stock Exchange San Francisco Curb Exchange

Tel. B-Arc 7-4300 14 WALL ST., NEW YORK TWX Call NY-1-579

Direct Private Wires.

SAN FRAN. LOS ANGELES SEATTLE PORTLAND HONOLULU

1120 Alaska Jun. 13/4 12/4 13/4

571 Ang Cat. 19 18 18

Bank S F 19 18 18

305 Atlas Imp. 8/4 8/4 8/4

Diesel E. 8/4 8/4 8/4

25 Bnk of Cal. 10 10 10

N A. 187/4 186 187/4

170 Calamba S. 20/4 20/4 20/4

80 Calamba S. 7% pf. 20/4 20/4 20/4

300 Cal-EngelsM 10 10 10

175 Cal. M. 11/4 11/4 11/4

762 Cal. Pac. 23/4 23/4 23/4

10 Cal Pac pf. 50 50 50

20 Cal W S pf. 96 96 96

752 Caterpil. Tr. 52/4 51 51

150 Cater T pf. 101 100/4 101

1,180 Chrysler. 62/4 58 58

115 Cons. Aerol. 18 18 18

125 Cons. Chem. 32 32 32

Indust. A. 32 32 32

150 Crown of A. 4/4 4/4 4/4

3,607 Crown Zel. 11/4 10/4 10/4

100 Crown Zel. pf. 71/4 70 70

225 Di Giorg F. 5 5 5

110 Di Giorg F. 5 5 5

83 pf. 28 27/4 27/4

225 Doenbercher. 5 4 4

600 Emp Capwi 14/4 13/4 13/4

170 Emp C 4/4 4/4 4/4

pw... 34/4 34 34/4

470 Emons Der. &amp; Ed. 10 9/4 9/4

320 Erem F Ins. 75 72/4 75

194 Food Mach. 31/4 31 31

190 Foster &amp; C. 2/4 2/4 2/4

20 Gal M Ldry. 22 22 22

3,381 Gel. Motors 35 35/4

300 Gel. Paint. 8/4 8/4 8/4

615 Glad. McB. 8/4 8/4 8/4

720 Golden State. 3/4 3/4 3/4

158 Hale. 12/4 12/4 12/4

348 Hock Oil 28/4 28/4 28/4

2,810 Haw. Pine. 28/4 28/4 28/4

245 Honolulu O. 18/4 18/4 18/4

500 Langdon

U Bak. A. 14/4 14 14/4

412 Langdon

U Bak. B. 3 2/4 3

120 Langdon. 35 39 39

200 LeTourneau 16/4 16/4 16/4

2,707 Lockheed A. 9/4 9/4 9/4

2,141 Magnavox. 1/4 1/4 1/4

370 MagnavoxCo 12/4 12 12

144 Mar Cal M. 14 14 14

100 Meler &amp; F. 9/4 9/4 9/4

845 Nat Cal Fib. 7/4 6/4 6/4

1,505 Natomas. 10/4 9/4 9/4

120 N Am Inv. 4/4 4/4 4/4

10 N Am Inv. 6% pf. 42/4 42/4 42/4

20 N Am Inv. 5/4% pf. 40 40 40

550 N Oil Con. 12/4 11/4 11/4

50 Occid. Ins. 28/4 28/4 28/4

140 O'Con. Mot. 10/4 9/4 9/4

1,254 OliverUnited

S. 6/4 6/4 6/4

290 Pac Can. 7 7 7

2,216 Pac G &amp; E. 27/4 27 27

2,581 Pac G &amp; E. 6% 1st pf. 30/4 29/4 30

473 Pac G &amp; E. 27/4 27/4 27/4

5/4% pf. 28 27/4 27/4

531 Pac Light. 30/4 37/4 37/4

20 Pac Pub 6% pf. 104/4 104/4 104/4

600 Pac Pub Sv. (non-vot.) 5% 5% 5%

839 Pac Pub Sv. (n-vot.) 17 16/4 16/4

135 Pac T &amp; T. 11/4 11/4 11/4

10 Pac T &amp; T. 11/4 11/4 11/4

6% pf. 134/4 134/4 134/4

800 Paragon Cos. 41 39/4 41

2,086 Rayonier pf. 29/4 28 28

117 Ry Equip. Rity. 6 6 6

30 Ry Equip. Rity. 6% 55 55

200 Repub Pet. 5 4% 4% 4%

625 Rheem. 14/4 13/4 14

2,765 Riedfield O. 7/4 6/4 7/4

208 Jo L &amp; P. 6% pf. 103/4 104

40 SchlesBf pf. 4% 4% 4%

100 Signal O. G. 23 23 23

2,405 S'view Pub. 21 19/4 20

105 S'view P pf. 82 81 81

138 S'view pf. 30/4 30 30

1,720 So Pac. 21/4 19/4 19/4

Gate B. 16 16 16

1,063 Std Oil Cal. 32/4 31/4 31/4

570 Sup Cal. 16/4 16/4 16/4

10 Tho-Ailee A. 1/4 1/4 1/4

840 Tide W A Oil 10/4 10/4 10/4

7,679 Transamer. 12/4 11/4 11/4

1,848 Ut Pac. 21 20/4 20/4

275 Union Sug. 17/4 17/4 17/4

810 Unit Air L. Trans. 7/4 7/4 7/4

600 Unit Cal. 32/4 31/4 31/4

100 Victor Eq. 4/4 4/4 4/4

220 Victor E pf. 10/4 10/4 10/4

80 Walrus. 40 40 40

190 West P. &amp; 22 22 22

326 Yost Port pf. 5/4 5/4 5/4

CURB EXCHANGE

1,640 Am Am M. 41 37 41

100 Beech Airc. 2 1/4 1/4 1/4

6,600 Card. 23 18 22

200 Car Hill G. 26 26 26

10,850 Cent. Eur. 2,35 2,05 2,25

5,280 Cent. Eu pf. 2,32 2,05 2,30

486 Gen M. 3/4 3/4 3/4

900 Hock Dev. 80 75 75

13,250 Hock Cinema. 27 18 18

1,800 Kin A &amp; M. 14 12 12

25 Menasco. 1,45 1,25 1,25

400 Occid. Pet. 30 30 30

728 Pac Cat. A. 18 17 17

300 Pac Dist. 4/4 4/4 4/4

100 Ryan Aero. 1/4 1/4 1/4

155 Tex. C. 5/4 5/4 5/4

500 Star H. A. 45 45 45

100 Tex C. Oli. 1,10 1,10 1,10

UNLISTED STOCKS

1,920 Alaska Trd. 1,60 1,40 1,60

## Los Angeles

Quotations are for week ended Friday, as prepared by the Exchange.

Sales. STOCKS UNLISTED STOCKS

High. Low. Last.

400 Bandini Pet. 3% 3% 3%

100 Bock Chi O

A 24 24 24

100 Byron Jack 19 19 19

200 Chapman Ice

Cream 1.35 1.35 1.35

700 Chrysler 62% 58% 60%

200 C.I. Neon El. 7/4 7/4 7/4

100 Cons Oil. 10/4 10/4 10/4

400 Cons Pet. 10 10 10

55 Distr. Bon. 4% 4% 4%

400 Enasco Der. &amp;

Equip. 9% 9% 9%

1,300 Exeter OIla

65 Farnell Nat. Bk

Bk 339 339 339

100 Gen Motors

300 Glad. McBn

5% 5% 5%

2,100 Honda

5% 5% 5%

100 Hobbs Bat

A 1.50 1.50 1.50

100 Kleiber M. 15 15 15

145 McB &amp; M.C. 33 31 32

8,500 M.J.M.C. 5% 5% 5%

141 McBryde S

5% 5% 5%

250 Menas Mfg.

11,400 Menas Mfg.

0.01 0.02

2,000 Mid-W. Oil

0.05 0.05

4,500 Nordon Cop.

13 13 13

100 Occiden. Pet.

29 29 29

500 Occiden. Pet.

1.25 1.15 1.15

100 Occiden. Pet.

35 35 35

100 Pac. Distill.

49 49 49

100 Pac. Distill.

14 14 14

200 Pac. G. &amp; E.

10% 10% 10%

200 Pac. G. &amp; E.

36 36 36

100 Pac. G. &amp; E.

36 36 36

100 Pac. G. &amp; E.

27 27 27

100 Pac. G. &amp; E.

35 35 35

100 Pac. G. &amp; E.

22 22 22

100 Pac. G. &amp; E.&lt;/div



# Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

## Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

		Combined Fed. Res. Banks			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank		
	Jan. 26, 1938.	Jan. 19, 1938.	Jan. 27, 1937.	Jan. 26, 1938.	Jan. 19, 1938.	Jan. 27, 1937.	
<b>ASSETS.</b>							
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury	\$9,117,895	\$9,118,394	\$8,849,914	\$3,739,087	\$3,676,775	\$3,588,509	
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	9,443	9,393	12,729	1,710	1,710	1,046	
Other cash	440,664	426,665	307,743	96,816	94,180	76,992	
Total reserves	\$9,568,002	\$9,554,452	\$9,170,386	\$3,837,613	\$3,772,665	\$3,666,547	
Bills discounted:							
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed	7,632	6,979	2,344	3,233	3,282	789	
Other bills discounted	3,338	3,811	513	375	385	356	
Total bills discounted	\$11,470	\$10,790	\$2,857	\$3,608	\$3,667	\$1,145	
Bills bought in open market	548	548	3,081	214	215	1,093	
Industrial advances	17,929	17,629	24,085	4,378	4,381	5,921	
U. S. Government securities:							
Bonds	727,573	728,073	492,182	209,858	210,002	132,099	
Treasury notes	1,172,213	1,171,713	1,345,963	338,108	337,964	361,251	
Treasury bills	664,223	664,229	592,082	191,588	191,588	158,910	
Total U. S. Government securities	\$2,564,015	\$2,564,015	\$2,430,227	\$739,554	\$739,554	\$652,260	
Total bills and securities	\$2,593,962	\$2,593,182	\$2,460,250	\$747,754	\$747,817	\$660,419	
Due from foreign banks	171	171	226	65	64	90	
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	24,584	27,260	25,022	5,736	6,768	7,194	
Uncollected items	503,242	614,313	576,113	126,777	152,552	142,769	
Bank premises	45,011	45,033	46,145	9,973	9,973	10,134	
All other assets	40,840	39,625	41,592	11,835	11,531	10,969	
Total assets	\$12,775,812	\$12,874,036	\$12,319,734	\$4,739,753	\$4,701,370	\$4,498,062	
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>							
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$4,119,064	\$4,155,272	\$4,140,506	\$908,951	\$920,159	\$871,976	
Deposits:							
Member bank—reserve account	7,295,871	7,218,937	6,778,700	3,306,576	3,228,324	3,106,225	
U. S. Treasurer—general account	117,322	135,018	180,253	32,766	37,454	56,652	
Foreign bank	157,748	167,934	74,947	55,307	59,605	27,471	
Other deposits	235,604	250,047	239,763	191,469	196,555	173,185	
Total deposits	\$7,806,545	\$7,771,936	\$7,273,663	\$3,586,118	\$3,521,938	\$3,363,533	
Deferred availability items	503,674	597,884	558,526	124,807	138,759	141,119	
Capital paid in	133,069	133,041	132,105	50,993	51,003	51,270	
Surplus (Section 7)	147,739	147,739	145,854	51,943	51,943	51,474	
Surplus (Section 13b)	27,683	27,683	27,190	7,744	7,744	7,744	
Reserve for contingencies	33,019	33,019	36,235	8,210	8,210	9,280	
All other liabilities	4,999	7,462	5,655	987	1,614	1,636	
Total liabilities	\$12,775,812	\$12,874,036	\$12,319,734	\$4,739,753	\$4,701,370	\$4,498,062	
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	80.2%	80.1%	80.3%	85.4%	84.9%	86.6%	
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	1,592	1,784	449	691	620	8327	
Commitments to make industrial advances	13,388	12,723	20,238	4,589	4,620		

## Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES							
(Millions of dollars)							
<b>LOANS—</b>							
Business*:							
All Reporting	Chicago	N. Y. City					
Ja. 19, 1938.	Ja. 12, 1938.	Ja. 20, 1938.	Ja. 26, 1938.	Ja. 19, 1938.	Ja. 27, 1937.		
On securities	568	569	30	30	219	222	
Otherwise	3,870	3,932	384	389	1,467	1,484	
Total	4,438	4,501	414	419	1,686	1,706	
Open market	459	460	28	26	176	181	
Stock Market:							
Brokers	812	842	1,210	36	651	654	1,016
Other	621	625	73	73	212	212	
Total	1,433	1,467	109	110	863	866	
Real estate	1,162	1,164	1,152	13	13	14	128
Banks	67	66	57	1	1	5	38
Other:							
On securities	718	720	20	21	234	235	
Otherwise	812	817	32	32	192	190	
Total	1,530	1,537	52	53	426	425	
Total loans	9,089	9,195	8,923	617	622	573	3,317
INVESTMENTS—							
Govt. bonds	8,143	8,097	9,262	954	962	1,126	3,150
Govt. guaranteed	1,130	1,131	1,229	102	102	95	396
Other securities	2,923	2,910	3,243	256	276	994	995
Total invest.	12,196	12,138	13,734	1,312	1,319	1,497	4,540
TOTAL LOANS AND INVESTMENTS	21,285	21,333	22,657	1,929	1,941	2,070	7,857
Res. with F. R. Bk.	5,647	5,600	5,325	610	618	599	2,769
Cash in vault	302	330	389	25	33	52	51
Bal. with domes. bks.	1,957	2,308	156	149	189	67	73
Other assets—net	60	58	74	474	470	498	
De m a n d deposits, adjusted	14,487	14,463	15,547	1,416	1,430	1,567	5,869
Time deposits	5,199	5,203	5,050	465	465	455	641
Government deposits	654	675	560	63	65	53	351
Interbank deposits:							
Domestic banks	5,333	5,264	6,059	566	564	626	2,126
Foreign banks	421	432	421	6	6	4	387
Borrowings	6	7	11	22	353	351	362
Other liabilities	16	15	22	353	351	362	
Capital account	248	249	238	1,482	1,483	1,469	
*Officially designated "Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans."							
Not available.							

## Debits to Individual Accounts by Banks in Reporting Centers

Debits to Individual Accounts by Banks in Reporting Centers							
(Thousands)							
No. of Centers Included							
Federal Reserve District.	Jan. 19, 1938.	Jan. 12, 1937.	Jan. 20, 1937.				
1—Boston	17	444,248	338,149	359,200			
2—New York	15	3,800,821	3,425,791	4,953,760			
3—Philadelphia	18	413,816	352,271	478,583			
4—Cleveland	25	495,722	473,836	606,687			
5—Richmond	24	274,531	279,489	292,296			
6—Atlanta	26	211,786	224,547	244,534			
7—Chicago	41	1,108,575	1,029,564	1,364,068			
8—St. Louis	16	242,292	220,054	219,460			
9—Minneapolis	17	145,553	144,644	156,887			
10—Kansas City	28	301,032	256,731	311,702			
11—Dallas	18	185,187	188,462	199,801			
12—San Francisco	29	666,283	629,641	743,383			
Total	274	\$8,289,846	\$7,633,179	\$10,169,361			
New York City	1	3,515,586	3,174,973	4,617,548			
Total outside New York City	273	\$4,774,260	\$4,458,206	\$5,551,813			
MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY							
—Time Loans	Prime Com. Paper. Bankers' Accept.	4-6 Mos.	4-6 Mos.	190 Days.			
—Call Loans	60-90 Days.	Daily	Daily	Daily			
1938. High. Low. Avg. High. Low. Avg. High. Low. Avg.							
Jan. 1. 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1.50 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.44							
Jan. 8. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/2 1.50 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.44							
Jan. 15. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/2 1.50 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.44							
Jan. 22. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/2 1.50 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.44							

\*New York Stock Exchange. †Asked rate. ‡Average of renewal rate.

## Comparative Statement of Federal Reserve Banks Condition as of Jan. 26, 1938



58

77

at.)  
fer.  
2½  
2  
9½  
6  
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2  
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6½  
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8

353289-1

2%  
3  
5½  
5¾  
3½  
1¾  
3½  
9½  
1  
3  
3  
1½

162

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8 1938